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A RED HOT LETTER TO POULTRYMEN—J. C. CLIPP

JULY, 1908

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

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FOR
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS—BY E. W. RANDALL

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

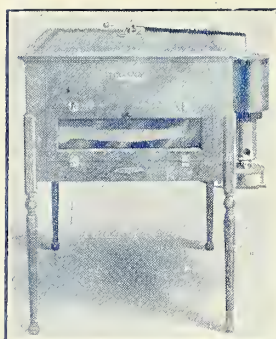
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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 5

Knoxville, Tenn., July, 1908

(Whole No. 50) No. 2

A RED HOT LETTER TO POULTRYMEN

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE J. C. CLIPP, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.



HOT WEATHER is certainly a trying time for poultry.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting a fancier not long since for the purpose of culling his flock and selecting his choicest birds for his future breeders. In our rounds about the poultry quarters we observed that the fowls were compelled to roost in the same close quarters they were during the coldest weather last winter.

Well, to be plain about it, it's simply a sin to deprive fowls of pure air and "solid comfort" during the heated season. It's simply gross carelessness on the part of the attendant to subject the hens to such torturing punishment—nothing more nor less. We are not losing our head over the matter, as one might suppose, by speaking pointedly. But really we think that fowls should receive a little more attention during the summer months than they do.

Fresh, pure air is the essence of life. Hence, fowls that are deprived of this one great natural tonic will certainly diminish in vigor very rapidly. It is too often the case that fowls of all ages are compelled to suffer in close houses and small board coops during warm, sultry nights, when it could be easily avoided with but just a very little extra work. If you can not risk your fowls out in the open, for fear of having them stolen, prepare some heavy screening over the doorways and windows, removing the windows. Good strong framework can be made for the fitting of the heavy screens, which will be of sufficient strength to turn all reasonable intruders, at same time much more comfortable for the fowls. The man or woman that is so constituted as to have a desire to wilfully steal that which does not belong to him or what his fellow-man has honestly earned by the sweat of his brow, God certainly will punish to the full extent of His divine law.

It was only two years ago a neighbor of ours had the good fortune to mature about three hundred head of highly bred White Leghorns, at same time had the misfortune to have some "low-down villain" to come along one bright moonlight night and relieve him of all but twenty. Right then we would have given the worth of the fowls to have been able to have captured the thief with the authority to have punished him to our heart's content. God knows we have no desire to do anyone an injustice, but what we would have done for such a character would have been dealing justice, if we only had the power to have dealt punishment to such an unlawful brute. The fear of having the fowls stolen is largely the cause of a great many fowls being kept in close confinement during the hot summer nights. It simply makes our blood run hot to even think of the many hard licks required to produce a nice flock of birds, and then have them stolen by some brutish thief. However, we should not remain in idleness, but prepare a comfortable place for the fowls, and procure a faithful watchdog to help you guard them. The writer has a faithful dog ten years of age, that we venture to say has been worth the price of a good team of "bay horses" to us every year. Poor dog, he is so old now he can not hear well, but he shall die the property of Golden Plume Farm and have a respectable dog funeral and a nice monument to mark his grave in remembrance of his faithfulness in guarding the many handsome Buff Rocks raised annually for customers all over the world. We have thought of honoring this dog by furnishing his photo to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN for the read-

ers to see the dog that has really been worth his weight in gold in guarding fowls and many other faithful acts. A good dog on a poultry farm is very valuable, but a worthless dog is a curse wherever he is. The writer knows positively our dog has prevented the theft of our fowls on several occasions. Hence, the wisdom of keeping a good dog is obvious, and should be observed by every wide-awake poultryman.

Young chicks are almost necessarily compelled to be kept in the open for proper growth and development of fancy plumage. A dog properly trained will guard these youngsters as safely as any police force, if not better, as the dog will not sell out to the thief for a trifle. Where you can arrange it, an open shed with a good roof over the birds makes an ideal roosting place for growing chicks. It is a well known fact that fowls will do much better on perches than on the floor after they reach three months of age.

Never under any circumstances brood and feed a large number of chickens together; grade them up according to



"First prize Columbian Wyandott pullet at Monroe, La., Dec., 1907. Daughter of cock winning first at Monroe and second at Jamestown Exposition. Bred and owned by Sturtevant Bros., Kushla, Ala.

their age and brood them as far apart as your space will permit, and you will note quite a difference in the growth and shape of the specimens thus managed.

The experienced poultryman well understands this characteristic, and always takes advantage of all space possible for the growth of his fowls.

You will find it will pay you handsomely to give your fowls special attention from now until cold weather. Their growth will be accomplished on less feed, and less mortalities will occur where ample room and abundance of fresh air is supplied. At the first appearance of frost, transfer the youngsters to a comfortable house where they will be protected from the sudden change of atmosphere, and escape that most dreaded disease of all diseases, roup.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS, THEIR ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL VALUE

BY E. W. RANDALL, DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND DIRECTOR OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION,
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, ST. ANTHONY PARK, MINN.



STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS are constantly growing in usefulness and popularity. Most of the States of the Union have fairs, and a number of those States not supplied are planning to organize, locate, and promote such fairs in the near future. In some of the States the organization and care of the fair is left largely to private initiative, but usually the enterprise is of a public character, and is promoted, financed, officered, and managed under State direction. Usually sites are well chosen, with reference to centers of population and transportation facilities, improvements are carefully made, and the management is good. The fairs as a rule are succeeding. The reports of the State fairs for the last dozen years will show an almost unbroken record of growth and success.

In those States having the best and largest State fairs will be found the largest number of useful county fairs. The spirit and enterprise necessary for the successful promotion of a comprehensive State fair is sure to manifest itself all over the State, resulting in numerous county organizations. The county fair shows the ingenuity and public spirit of the people and accomplishes for its limited territory all that the larger fair accomplishes in a more ambitious way for the State as a whole. Anything that is said of the usefulness of a world's fair, a national or district exposition, or a State fair, applies with equal force to the county fair, so far as the limits of its territory and usefulness extend.

The well-managed fair places mile-posts along the pathway of progress and is valuable to the historian. Get a bird's eye view of the grounds and exhibits of any fair of fifty years ago. You will find the tread-power machinery predominating, small plows and crude corn, hay and other kinds of farm machinery. Compare this with a view of the exhibits at any of the fairs of to-day, and you will have at a glance a better idea of the development of the half century than many printed pages will be able to give. Fairs measure and mark eras of development.

The fair provides object lessons upon the resources of the State or county in which it is held. No one can visit your own State fair without learning of Tennessee's magnificent agricultural and live stock possibilities, her mines, her forests, her manufactures, her commerce, and her transportation facilities. Your fair is a success in portraying the resources of your State. In like manner any other State fair, if successful, will portray the resources of the people who promote it.

The ingenuity, enterprise, and energy of a people is indi-

cated in a fair. Decadent, non-progressive communities, States, or nations do not organize or hold fairs or expositions. Those lethargic people who are satisfied with mere existence and who are content with whatever is, have no need of exhibitions, but where there is industry, intelligence, a spirit of progress, and abounding life and energy, fairs will continue to grow in numbers and usefulness. The holding of a good fair in any State means that there are resources worthy of general attention and a people who know how to improve and utilize them.

Fairs have educational value. It is conceded that a man, woman, or child will learn more of practical and lasting value at a fair in a day than can possibly be learned elsewhere in the same length of time. A fair with an attendance of 200,000 in a week, gives more days of instruction than a school with an average attendance of 1,000 per day running nine months of the year. Compare the cost of maintaining such a school with the amount usually expended by a State for its fair, and the fair becomes a paragon of cheapness as well as utility. The State receives no better returns for any of the money spent for education than for that invested in the fairs. But few people realize the high relative position which a properly conducted fair should occupy among educational institutions.

Both State and county fairs should exercise a large influence upon the schools, and especially upon the country schools. Premiums should be offered for all kinds of contests among school children. Children take a great interest in "seed contests," "prize essays," etc., etc., and are easily induced to take a large interest in a fair. Fairs, therefore, may be useful in giving both teachers and pupils a new interest in agriculture and a new "point of view." There is an urgent need for work of this kind. In years past, and even now to a large extent, the influence of the country school has been unintentionally, though none the less positively, exerted to lure pupils away from the farm and everything pertaining to country life. The pathway to the White House has no doubt been said to have a possible beginning in every country schoolhouse in the land. Pupils have been told over and over again that by study and energy, bank or railway presidencies can be attained; that they may become merchant princes or reach places of renown among the professions; but it is seldom that any word is spoken to indicate that any enjoyment or success worth having is possible on the farm. In fact, pupils are made to feel that remaining upon the farm marks them as dullards who have missed all the desirable avenues of life and who must continue in an occupation intended only for those who can do nothing else.

In the future, as in the past, some boys will go from the



Premium Cattle, Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn.

country to the city, but these boys will find their places without being spurred into them by teachers in country schools. The great majority of the farm boys and girls will continue in farm life, and the country schools should give them help and inspiration in their work and their surroundings. Country schools should not be recruiting stations for cities already overcrowded, but should exert a helpful influence in the betterment of rural conditions. It is a crime to give boys and girls an unwholesome impression of the work in which most of them will spend their lives. No person should be permitted to teach in any country school who lacks either the inclination or knowledge necessary to show an intelligent interest in agriculture.

State and county fairs can and should exercise a most wholesome influence upon the schools in both city and country, and upon all who participate in their control. There is no study more interesting or more useful than those branches of agriculture dealing with plant and animal life as shown at the fairs, and it is worth quite as much to interest the children as those who are older and whose minds are less receptive.

Fairs provide holidays for the people. Fair week should be known as the holiday week of the year. There is a beneficial mingling of the people. Prejudices between city and country disappear and a feeling of mutual interest and respect takes their place. Acquaintance is greatly extended. All classes of people need respite from labor. Fairs are particularly beneficial to country people in this respect, for their opportunities for recreation are not numerous. Since the days of free rural delivery and telephones, farm houses are not so isolated as they once were, but the need of such an outing as a fair affords will always exist and can hardly be overestimated. An institution which causes a considerable proportion of the people of the State to take a holiday once a year and spend a few days enjoyably, in study, in observation, and touching elbows with their fellows, and in wholesome recreation, is worth while for this reason alone.

Fairs stimulate and encourage all lines of production. Well-managed fairs reach and benefit all avenues of industrial life. There is no home, farm, factory, or commercial enterprise that is not benefited, directly or indirectly. No farmer can examine the agricultural, horticultural, dairy, and other products without feeling an impulse to make the results of his own labor equal as far as possible, to that which he is inspecting. It is not too much to claim that farm methods are better and that crops of grain, corn, vegetables, fruits, etc., are increased from year to year because of the comprehensive exhibits made annually at the fairs. There are useful lessons also for the stockman. No man can see and study the best types of all the breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, as shown at the fairs, and again look with complacency upon a lot of scrub stock at home. Initial steps toward improvement are sure to be taken and the aggregate influence of the fairs in the upbuilding of the live stock of the country is beyond computation. As fairs are broadened in their scope, and others become fittingly represented in the exhibits, there are the same benefits for the miner, inventor, manufacturer, or other producer as for the farmer or stockman. In stimulating industry, fairs are exerting an ever-widening influence.

Fairs broaden and improve markets. The general exhibition of any article of merit increases popular knowledge and demand for it and enhances price accordingly. A few years ago butter frequently sold for six to ten cents per pound. Not half as much butter was made then as now. To-day creameries and good home dairies can hardly keep up with their orders, and good prices are the rule. Production and price have both doubled. Improved quality is the prime reason for this wonderful change, but the steady exhibition at the fairs of the best butter made, with the machinery used in making it, has been a positive influence, not only in inducing everybody to make good butter, but in calling general attention to the improved article, and in creating a larger demand for it, and at a much higher price. Let any new and useful article appear among the exhibits at a large fair, and almost immediately there is a demand for it that will tax the capacity of its manufacturers. In no way can producers improve their markets with so little expenditure of time and money as in making suitable exhibits at the fairs.

State and other fairs are of large incidental value to the cities in which they are held. The advantage in having a city overflowing with visitors during the week of a fair is large. Hotels and restaurants are taxed to their capacity, and merchants are busy caring for the sudden influx of customers. These advantages, it should be remembered, are incidental and not primary, and should be given but little attention in planning the work of a fair. They are constant, however, and are of sufficient importance to warrant calling upon the favored city for a larger meed of support, in case of need,

than should be expected from one more distant, realizing only a general benefit from the fair. These incidental advantages should never be permitted to loom large in the vision of fair managers or obscure the real purposes for which fairs should be held. Give the primary objects of a fair as much attention as possible; secondary ones will care for themselves.

There should be a worthy purpose in every fair. There must be a beneficial object in view. Those who undertake the management of a fair without well-defined ideas of the substantial value of such an institution, thinking only of adding another department to the political machinery of the State or the creation of places for impecunious politicians, will meet with speedy disappointment. Loftier aims than these must be the rule. Fair managers should have an abiding faith in the utility of their work; they should feel that each annual exhibition has practical educational value to every one of their thousands of visitors, and vigor and earnestness will then characterize their every action. There should be a purpose even in the amusements. The races should be so planned and conducted as to encourage the breeding of better and more useful horses, and the athletic features should be so arranged as to stimulate the physical development of the people in the same manner as did the Olympian games for the inhabitants of ancient Greece.

For a State fair there should be State management. Private enterprise is insufficient. Public-spirited citizens will not make sacrifices of time and money, nor will newspapers lend their unstinted aid, if after success is achieved, there are stockholders to be benefited by a division of profits. If, however, the grounds, buildings, equipment, and moneys belong to the State; if the institution be conducted solely for the general good, and not in any way for personal advancement; and if when the fairs are run at a profit it is known that surplus funds will be used for betterments or set aside for increased premiums and a general expansion of the various departments, the co-operation of press and people may be depended upon and permanent success may be expected.

Not only must the managers of a fair be competent and honest, but they must be industrious. Each member of the managing board should be in charge of a department, one in which he is interested, and one for the management of which he should be held responsible. He should give personal attention to all the details of his department, and be willing to give the necessary time, thought, and labor to make it successful. There are no places for drones. Those connected with fairs who are disposed to regard their duties and responsibilities lightly, and whose principal efforts are expended in the distribution of passes among their acquaintances and finding jobs, or at least places on the pay-roll, for their friends, should be given other employment at the earliest possible opportunity. They may be royal good fellows, but they are worth nothing to a fair.

The exhibition should always be comprehensive. Those planning it should have the clearest possible conception of all the resources, industries, and products interested, and each should be fully represented. Manufactures, transportation, commerce, art, science—all should have a place, and the products of the mines and forests should be included. Products of the field, garden, and orchard and dairy should be lavishly shown and live stock exhibits should be complete in all departments. The various departments should receive evenly balanced attention; a few of them should not have unusual effort put upon them to the neglect and detriment of the others. The various departments when combined in one grand exhibition should have such magnitude, variety, and interest as to challenge the attention of visitors and prove an inspiration and education for all of them.

Give little heed to the man who speaks or writes of the decadence of fairs. There is as much interest in them as ever, and their field of usefulness is in no way circumscribed. Make the institution worthy of the hearty co-operation, interest, and support of the press and people, and you will find it a more potent influence than ever in the advancement of material interests. Its utility is unquestioned. It presents an illumined record of development from year to year and portends what is to be. In this great nation are many great States—great in domain and accomplishment, and possibly greater still in more abundant resources and future development. Fairs are heralds of these conditions. A comprehensive fair not only conveys good impressions to visitors, but also interprets the State or county, as the case may be, to each resident thereof, creating within him a keener appreciation of home and all that home implies, and gives a new inspiration to the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and those in other walks of life, suggesting loftier achievements in education and in the evolution of industrial conditions. Every worthy enterprise is given a new impetus. The spirit of a fair is one of optimism, of hope and of promise. It points ever forward.

Any fool can go to bed—it takes a *man* to get up.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY MICHAEL K. BOYER.



As a rule poultry is of a hardy nature, and consequently is not delicate until man makes it so. If properly cared for fowls will remain strong and vigorous, proof of this being in the fact that on all the large farms in the care of veterans, sickness is seldom found among the stock.

The nature of the fowls must be studied, and every comfort given. Comfortable houses must be provided. A house should be so constructed that it will be practically an open shed during the summer, and a warm and yet well ventilated house in winter—free from drafts, and safe from the cold winds and stormy weather.

The nearer poultry is kept in a natural state, the more hardy will they be. It was this fact that led up to the invention of the scratching shed house plan.

There is danger in houses built so tight that scarcely a breath of air can enter. Again, such places are often overcrowded, and the fowls sweat while on the roost at night, a condition that quickly brings on colds. It is safe to say that fully two-thirds of the cases of roup are due to overcrowding in close, badly-ventilated houses.

The effect of the different articles of food, as well as the manner of feeding, must be studied. To feed a diet, during the summer, of corn or other heat-producing foods, is apt to bring on a diseased condition about as quickly as poor housing. Entirely too much corn, and not enough variety—a proper blending of nitrogenous and carbonaceous material—is fed. An exclusive diet of any one grain is harmful, producing diarrhoea, and symptoms closely resembling "cholera." The bowels are the best indicators of condition. When the droppings are of a brownish color, capped with white, they denote good health, and it is then certain that the food is agreeable.

The present system of dry feeding is becoming more popular every year. This does away entirely with wet or moist mash, which are the cause of so many cases of overfat and bowel troubles.

Fowls must not be overfed. They should have only what they will eat up clean. The dry-feeding method, however, allows food to be constantly before the stock, in hoppers. Champions of this method claim that fowls will not overfeed when dry material is constantly before them, for they eat of it only by degrees, taking with it draughts of water to wash down the food. This we believe should be allowed only with dry mash and not with whole or cracked grains. In the latter case the amount should be limited to an average of a handful for each fowl in the pen—and scattered among litter so as to induce exercising.

Cleanliness is an important factor in maintaining health.

It should be made a rule to daily gather up the droppings, and cover the dropping boards under the roosts with sifted coal ashes or dirt. Plenty of kerosene should be used on the roosts and in the nest boxes, and every spring and fall the interior of the houses should be whitewashed, and several times a year the premises fumigated by burning sulphur. The drinking fountains, too, must be kept clean, and the water never allowed to become stagnant.

Cleanliness will not only keep out disease germs, but will give a fatal blow to the prosperity of the lice. Lice weaken poultry, and in this state the latter become easy prey to disease.

All droopy, ailing fowls should at once be isolated. For this purpose it is well to have cages built in a separate building. In many cases, a few days quiet will be more effective than medicine. A liver pill given when the fowl is placed alone, will hasten a cure. Should the condition remain unchanged, the dose can be repeated. Green food, such as lawn clippings, lettuce, or other tender greens, will greatly help along the cause.

Slight colds can be effectively treated by giving a one-grain quinine pill each night for three nights in succession.

Rare beef, chopped fine, will do wonders in toning up a debilitated fowl.

It does not pay to doctor a fowl that is hopelessly ill, or suffering from a contagious disease. The latter are never permanently cured, and will transmit their weakness to the offspring.

Prevention means a minding of all the details, it means regularity, it means system, it means comfort; in short, it means foresight.

BOYER'S POULTRY NOTES.

A duck is not fully matured until it is about two and a half years old.

Young geese are ready for market when the tips of their wings reach the tail, which is when they are about ten weeks of age.

It is claimed that it is much easier to dress a gosling in warm than in cold weather, as the feathers do not set so tight, and in picking them the flesh is not so apt to be torn.

The average weight of hens' eggs run from 15 to 24 ounces per dozen. A weight of 22½ ounces may be taken as a fair average for good sized eggs, although a weight of four ounces is not unknown for single specimens.

The way to "plump" a dressed fowl is to dip it for ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. Plumping gives the fowl a much more attractive appearance.

When scalding poultry for market, it is best to first dry-pick the legs, so that they will not necessarily be placed in the water and change color. Neither the heads nor the feet should touch the water. The water should be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling.

When fowls are made bloody by fighting, the sores or cuts should be washed with whiskey, and afterwards anointed with a little vaseline. It is also well to beat up a raw egg and add 10 or 12 drops of whiskey for each bird. There is danger of canker setting in from neglected cuts made by fighting.

Fowls occasionally suffer from sour crop; that is, when picked up they vomit a quantity of fluid, and the crop feels soft. For this we know of no better remedy than two teaspoonfuls of sugar and baking soda, in a teacupful of warm water. Give two teaspoonfuls of this once a day, and at the same time supply plenty of grit.

Air blisters often show themselves in young chicks. The skin puffs out and seems like a bladder of wind. It comes on the abdomen, sides, and under the wings and neck. Prick the blisters with a needle, to let out the air. Add carbonate of iron, alternated with granulated charcoal, daily in the food. The diet should be oatmeal principally, with plenty of sharp grit within reach.

"The small pigeon-sized eggs are generally the last of a litter." That at one time was a well-established theory, but the introduction of the trap nest has exploded it. On the farm of the writer where trap nests are used, these small eggs were, in a number of tests, immediately followed by normal sized eggs, which went to prove that the pigeon-sized eggs come from some other cause.

The causes for sickness among fowls can be traced to lice, filth, no grit, overfat, sour food, leaky roofs, lack of exercise, crowded quarters, cracks in the wall, exposure to hot suns, cold houses in winter, hot houses in summer, irregularity in feeding, damp houses and runs, not enough bulky food, impure drinking water, poorly ventilated houses, exposure to bad weather, and too much heating food in summer.

A "Standard-bred" fowl and a "Pure-bred" fowl are not necessarily the same. A bird may not be up to the standard qualifications and yet be a pure-bred. But a Standard-bred is bound to be a pure-bred. Utility poultry are fowls bred for increased egg and meat production, and while they are pure in blood may be way off in markings from a poultry show point of view. No fowl can be a successful utility bird unless it is pure-bred.

When the fattening season arrives, according to an experienced goose raiser, keep the fowls shut away from bathing water, and feed barley meal, cornmeal and beef scraps and some chopped celery. Keep them in a subdued light for three or four weeks, when they can be let out for a couple of days to enjoy the use of a pond. Then return to clean quarters, and feed on barley meal and milk, and chopped celery, for two or three days, letting them go twenty-four hours before killing.

TALKS WITH MOTHERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY MRS. FRANCES SPAIN GRIFFIN.



ANY of you mothers are complaining of the thoughtlessness and idleness of your girl, when, if the truth were known, you alone are to blame. It is your duty to instill into her mind the necessity of thrift and economy. You cannot begin too soon to teach her the value of money and the necessity of spending it wisely and judiciously.

If you would have your girl become self-reliant and independent, give her something to do by which she can earn a little pin money. If she has a natural liking for poultry encourage her, and in order to further the scheme, turn the poultry raising over

to her, giving her the entire care of the fowls for a certain specified share of profit.

Get her an incubator and brooder, for if she wants early broilers she cannot depend upon the whims of an old biddy to get them. Everyone knows that the early broilers command the highest prices, while it is an established fact that the early hatched pullets make the best winter layers. Subscribe to some good poultry paper for her, that she may learn of the experiences of others. At first she may be too sanguine, and the profits may not come up to her expectations, but do not dampen her enthusiasm. Money is not everything in this world, and your girl should know it.

Maybe she has no liking for poultry and would rather devote her time to raising flowers. Help her in this, for flor-

iculture is not only a pleasant occupation, but a profitable one as well. I read only recently of a woman who makes over a hundred dollars annually from her ferns. Not very much, to be sure, but enough to keep her in pin money. If your girl cares for neither poultry nor flowers, but prefers to look after the housework, pay her the same as you would a hired girl and give her to understand that she is not wholly dependent upon her own resources. Many of you form the common mistake of doing drudgery work yourself in order that your girl may lead a life of pleasure and idleness. You are making a grave mistake, for by so doing you are causing him to become lazy and selfish and naturally unfitting her in every way to become the wife of a good man.

Occasionally we hear of the mother who does not allow her daughter to do housework because she thinks it unlady-like. For her benefit I want to quote the words of a Philadelphia woman, a leader in society: "I have trained my daughters as I was trained, to the performance of every detail of housework, not only that they may know how intelligently to direct servants, but also that they may be able to meet every domestic exigency that may arise." There is not a word in that about housework being degrading. As Miss Hoffarth says: "A girl can never learn the value of money or the cost of clothing herself unless given the chance. It is her right to be self-reliant, business-like and practical in money matters, and she should not be driven to a department store or lawyer's office to take her schooling, either."

POULTRY DISEASES—THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE.
THE "RATTLES"

DO NOT LIKE to head my article with this wording, but do so to attract the attention of poultrymen who use it in every day life. I have lately had several requests to be told what "rattles" was, and what to do to cure it. The disease that has rattling for the prominent symptom certainly needs thoughtful consideration. Rattling in breathing is not uncommon in chicks and old fowls in heat of summer and cold of winter. It is

found in poultry yards in bleak New England and sunny Florida. I have listened to it in Maryland, and have been told of its ravages in California.

The Cause of "Rattles."

Rattling in breathing is due to too much mucous in the throat, windpipe, or bronchial tubes. Anything that irritates the lining of breathing tubes increases the mucous flow and produces an obstructed breath. Bronchitis, cancer, and other acute diseases may have this very common symptom that we are considering. The use of air-slaked lime in the treatment of gapes may give a lot of cases of rattles. The constant breathing of dry dust, especially if it be gritty and alkaline, is responsible for some of the cases that have been reported.

I have just had a serious case of this sort to investigate, and will use it to illustrate my article. A valuable cockerel was sent by express to a buyer two hundred miles away. The shipper did not for a moment think that the bird was anything but well. It arrived at its destination, and was very much liked by the new owner. As was usual with him, he looked the bird carefully over and then gave it a small pen alone. The cockerel was splendidly healthy, active, and with red comb and wattles. His appetite was good, crop all right, and bowel discharge normal. There were two things that were noticed, and but little anxious thought was brought on because of them. First, there was dust stuck all round the opening in the nostrils, and second, there was a slight odor to the breath that was suggestive of roup. As routine practice this bird was kept along for two weeks, and, continuing well, was mated to ten hens and pullets. Three days later the bird showed signs of illness and was rattling badly. He was hungry, but had difficulty in swallowing food. Examination showed a dusky color to throat, a coating of sticky mucus, and rattling in the windpipe. The throat was swabbed out with a solution of sulphate of copper and a slight film of kerosene oil added to the drinking water. The cockerel was given a pen to himself. In four days the rattling was gone,

the bird ate well, and he seemed free from the trouble. Remaining apparently well for a week, he was returned to the pen of breeding birds. In four days' time he was decidedly ill, every symptom intensified, and died two days later.

Now let me tell you the queer part of my story. The original owner tells me that he had no case like it, and the cockerel seemed to be perfectly well when shipped. A bird that he has since bought and penned in same run as the other bird had, has become sick and died of "rattles." He says: "I must have sold a dead bird, as no case of rattles ever comes except as the last symptom of some other illness." I agree with him, hold him up as the kind of breeder I respect, and commend his statement that he wants "to do the right thing every time."

What was this disease? It was chronic bronchitis. The cockerel must have had something of the general roup nature in the late fall, been apparently "cured," and the sudden changes in temperature in mid-winter brought on the winding up of the disease process. "Rattles" in birds, old or young, is a serious symptom, and if the stock is weak from any cause it is not likely to be cured by ordinary treatment. Help must come through prevention. Pure air, clean dropping-boards and floors, sweet food and water, will do more to prevent "rattles" than all the drugs you can name.—*Dr. N. W. Sanborn in Poultry Herald.*

A CHEAP METHOD FOR PRESERVING EGGS.

Consul Murphy, at Bordeaux, France, reports to the State Department a new method of preserving eggs: Cover a fresh egg with lard and it will keep perfectly good for an indefinite period. By this method, which is said to be of Italian origin, it is claimed that 100 eggs can be preserved with four cents worth of lard and an hour's work.

We should like some of our readers to try this and report to us the result. Eggs are low in price now, so it is a good time to make the experiment.

EGGS AND FLAVOR.

When it is remembered that thousands of eggs are consumed each day, it should stimulate a desire to produce a quality that will meet with prompt endorsement. Fowls should be fed with the best of foods. An egg is composed of various elements that come from the food. Anything that is decomposed or offensive to public taste should be avoided. If corn alone is fed, the danger of taint is not serious, but where mashers are given, or the birds have access to stray foods, care should be exercised.

LIMBER NECK

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY W. W. KULP.

FROM now to cool weather look out for the trouble called Limber Neck. It is about the simplest to cure but about as destructive as Asiatic cholera, if not rightly handled.

The name is not appropriate at all, although the chick is surely limber, not only in the neck, but the whole body. There are three troubles called Limber Neck. One is a twisting around and is not at all common and is confined to one bird in a flock, the other is awry neck and is of no consequence. The Limber Neck that takes off whole

Farms of Chickens is Ptomainic Poisoning.

The poison is developed in dead animals and taken into the fowls by them eating the maggots and flesh. This poison paralyzes the bird in degree according to how much it has eaten. If it has eaten a full meal it may die in a few hours, if a less quantity it may live a day or two and if a little less the system will gradually throw off the poison and recover.

Fowls may eat maggots and dead flesh many times and no hurt come from it but when the carcass lays in a hot sun, or in a hot time of year the poison may be developed and when it is started on a place I think the blow-flies carry it to every carcass—for once it is started on a farm or in a closely settled neighborhood every dead animal will be full of it.

It has been said the sickness is caused by fowls eating

live maggots. This is absolutely wrong, as anybody can prove.

I Have Let my Hens and Chicks Eat Maggots

many times and they only grew the faster. I had a big hare killed by wrong feeding some years ago. I hung him to a tree limb and hundreds of maggots dropped from him daily and the chicks did well eating them. I knew it was too cool for ptomaine poison. When I first saw these limber chicks, I did not know the trouble, I examined them and found all organs healthy and the pupil of the eye large. From this I suspected poison at once.

I took about twelve maggots and fed them to three pullets, twelve each. The next day they walked like a drunken man. In another day they were alright.

Now For the Cure and Prevention.

Anything that will stimulate the fowl will help. I have known medicine sold for diarrhea to do well. The very best way to treat a flock when you find any limber is to pen all in the yards if you have any, if not in any open buildings or sheds for five days. By that time the maggots will have eaten the carcasses and gone into the ground; or better make it seven days. Hunt all the dead and bury, but I have found it very hard to find every one. I would miss a small chick in the bushes or high grass and that would start about five more and it would not end. The only safe way is to keep them out of the runs for seven days.

McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH



THE first thing we know we will be in the midst of the fall fairs again. This is a happy time for the poultryman. He gets up bright and early and drives to the fair grounds and he is no sooner inside the gate than he makes a straight shoot for the poultry house. Before he is near it he can hear the quack of the ducks, the loud noise of the geese, and the cackle of the hen. The cocks all seem to crow with unusual vigor, and the poultryman's glad heart almost leaps within him. Upon his arrival at the poultry house he meets the old fanciers that make him feel

twenty years younger. It does him good to get away from home a few days and get a much needed rest.

The fall fairs are now paying much more attention to poultry than they were a few years ago. It is not over twelve years ago that we had to coop all our fowls outside in the open air, but now we have a well-lighted poultry house. In fact, we have a better hall than most of the winter shows have, and annually we hold some of the best shows in this neighborhood in connection with our county fairs.

The county fairs are all right, and I would advise every one who can to show a few of their best birds, at least. Don't keep your birds at home and then go to the fair and say: "I have better ones at home." Don't do this. If you have better ones you should show them. If you don't have enough and to bring them out in company, then you had better not brag. But if your birds are in good shape, bring them along to the fair, and you will be well paid for your trouble. Have some business cards printed and have one on every coop. Have a few of those surplus cockerels along. There will be lots of buyers there for them if you can only land them.

Don't say that the "hucksters" are all that show at fall fairs. In this you are sadly mistaken.

We hold annually in connection with our fall fair one of the best poultry shows held in this part of the country. There are from 700 to 1,000 birds exhibited, and they are good ones, too. Then we hire a good judge. One that knows his business. The late T. E. Orr judged our show twice, and we never found a better one nor a more perfect gentleman.

Don't stay at home from the fairs. You will learn things there that you will never learn from print shops.

Don't forget poor old biddy these hot days. If she has no natural shade in the yard, make some by putting up some muslin or burlap in a tent form, minus the sides. This is not the best shade in the world, but it beats no shade. See that your fowls, both old and young, have plenty of fresh water. How would you like to go without water for a whole day or

perhaps several of them, these hot, blistering days? It is a downright sin to neglect your fowls. Don't do it.

We have tried a number of different kind of vessels for watering fowls, but we yet have to find a better vessel than a low gallon crock. They are easy for the fowls to drink from; then they are so very easily cleaned, leaving no filth or rust as some vessels do. Of course, they cannot be used where there are real young chicks, as they are likely to get into the crock and have difficulty in getting out.

Don't forget to feed plenty to the young growing stock. Talk as you please, you will soon find out that feed makes the fowls. Blood is one half and feed the other. Nature makes bone, but we must give nature something to build them with. Then we must put something on those bones to make what we are looking for. Show me a good horse, a prize bull, a splendid dog or any extra good animal, and it has plenty of feed back of it. Big fowls are not produced by starving. Large egg records are not made by keeping the hens "a little bit hungry." We know what we are writing about. Tell the man that is always hollowing, "overfeeding," to go 'way back and sit down, and feed all you please.

STORAGE EGGS MUST BE SOLD AS SUCH.

Under the pure food law, eggs which have been in cold storage can no longer be shipped and sold as fresh or strictly fresh. Secretary Wilson has determined to enforce this provision of the law. Storage eggs must be sold as such or under the law the dealer is liable to a fine of \$500, or six months imprisonment or both.

The Secretary of Agriculture says he will stop the practice of selling storage eggs as fresh, or strictly fresh, when they have been in cold storage for months.

A great majority of the people in large cities, who seldom get a freshly-laid egg, do not know the difference in taste and are easily imposed on and made to pay fancy prices for eggs several months old.

We are inclined to think that this is one of the reasons why bankers who advance money on storage certificates this year reduced the margin and fixed the average at 10 cents a dozen.

MEAT PRICES UP.

Meat prices are soaring once more; twelve cent cuts now cost eighteen cents, and are not always to be had at that. This should help the price of market poultry and eggs. They are better food anyhow. As between breeds the one to select is the one that lays the most eggs at the time when prices are highest.—T. L. B.

POULTRY WORK FOR JULY

BY THE EDITOR

THE important points to be specially looked after this month are, freedom from lice, plenty of cool, fresh water, shade for young and old, and plenty green food for the fowls that are not on free range. The crop of youngsters is with us now; our success for the season depends on the care we give them; this and the next two months will make or mar.

The chicks well nourished, well cared for, well watched in June, July, and August, will make the prize winners for the coming shows, the heavy layers for next winter and the fine breeders full of vitality for next spring. As the youngsters grow reduce the number kept in a flock, spread them out over as much ground as you can manage. It will give each bunch a fresher feeding ground. Don't have too many in one roosting place; they will crowd, which is weakening and encourages lice. Get them off the ground as soon as you can; a series of roosts, gradually increasing in height, will fix them all right. If possible, fence off the later hatched chicks from the other birds.

For shade, if you have no trees or bushes, use a box, a canvas or burlap on stakes or a hole in the ground covered with boards, with a gradual slope to get into it. Take the males away from the hens and put them in separate yards. Give the old birds free range, if possible, from now on till fall; if not, let them out on alternate days or for a few hours each day. It is important to provide green food now, because many breeders are obliged to keep their old fowls penned up in order to give the young stock free range. In many such cases green feed for the hens is not properly looked after.

We hear many breeders in the South complain of the difficulty of getting size in their stock. I believe it is because they do not look after their breeders *all the year around*, but are apt to neglect them when busy with the chicks, with the result that when mating time comes they are not in the best condition for this vital business.

We were moved to call particular attention to this green feed question as a result of visiting a number of plants in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, during the summer months. We found bare yards or green feed not properly provided for in eight out of every ten instances.

PAYING ADVERTISING BILLS.

"We take it that the advertiser who does not pay his bills will cheat the customers he gets through his advertising. For this reason we have been rather particular in this matter and have tried to prevent dead beat advertisers from getting space in our columns. We do not call a man a dead beat until he has stopped his advertising and has refused to pay for it, either directly or by implication by refusing to pay any attention to our letters and statements. We have been lucky about these fellows and probably have sold space to fewer of them than any other poultry magazine. However a few of them have got some advertising at our expense and we propose to give them some more for good measure. We are going to give every one of them an opportunity to explain why he has not paid his bills and if he has been unfortunate through sickness or loss of property we are going to charge the account off our books and call it even, but the advertiser who can pay and will not is going to be given some publicity of the kind which will not bring him the kind of reputation for which he has been seeking. It is only fair to brother publishers that we should give them a list of the dead beats we know. Some of them have sent us the names of advertisers who have beaten them out of their advertising and this list is constantly growing longer. We are going to warn these delinquents once. After that we shall not waste postage on them but simply expose them to the public for the public good."

The above, from *Poultry*, has our approval and endorsement. We are all in the same boat. We believe if an advertiser can pay and won't, he ought to be made to, or exposed. It is our intention in the near future to publish a list of those advertisers who have persistently refused to pay their bills by failing to answer letters and ignoring our requests for remittances. To those who have been unfortunate, through sickness or loss of property we will be lenient with—and those who have should be grateful enough to write us and explain the situation. A hint to all who read this is sufficient.

Begin to cull now and do some of it every month; cut out the small-sized chicks, the runts, the backward ones, those which seem lacking in vitality and those that feather poorly. Put them up and fatten for market.

It is a waste of time and trouble to doctor sick chicks; don't do it; get rid of them. Call in Dr. Axe. We had a personal experience which cured us of the doctoring habit. We let a female relative try to cure a few fowls of colds. She set up a hospital, started with five birds, and in ten days had forty, and if we had not called a halt in a short time would have had them all. We abolished the hospital, got rid of the inmates, and since then have had few sick fowls. This doctoring of fowls is the most spreading disease we have ever had the misfortune to get mixed up with.

Many cockerels will now be the right age to caponize; say from three to four months old. Broiler prices have dropped so, more money can be made by turning the surplus cockerels into capons. It is time, too, to separate the early cockerels from the pullets. If the youngsters are on free range it is a good plan to count them every night when you close up. If your old fowls are on free range, now is a fine time to give the houses a thorough cleaning, followed by whitewashing; dig up the runs and plant a forage crop in them; it will purify the ground and supply green feed. A little copperas in the drinking water is a good tonic.

It will soon be moulting time; the best way to have the birds go through this in good style is to have them in good shape in the beginning and keep them that way.

In fighting lice don't forget that the droppings must be kept cleaned out, or your other work will be of no avail. In providing fresh water the drinking vessels should be cleaned out every day.

Remember, charcoal is most valuable in hot weather. Plant some cow peas now; it is a fine chick feed, high in protein, and the fowls like them, besides which you get hay and fertilize the soil. At threshing time grain can almost always be bought some cheaper, so now is a good time to lay in a supply.

We believe the 1908 poultry crop will be small and prices higher; it will pay to take extra care of the youngsters now on hand.

THE INFLUENCE OF FEED UPON SEX.

Many theories have been held and experiments tried from time to time, in trying to influence sex in breeding or to formulate some rule to determine sex beforehand.

Not much satisfaction has been gotten out of it so far, but it is a fascinating subject. Who knows? We may some day find a guide. We have been reading of a number of experiments lately in feeding for sex.

The theory is that in feeding starchy foods you get more males in the offspring than when feeding legumes.

One experimenter feeds as follows:::

For males: Corn, barley, wheat, boiled potatoes, clover (a legume by the way), no salt.

For females: Oats (some starch), peas, beans, oil meal, meatscrap, lettuce, millet (starchy), timothy, plenty of salt.

The experimenter does not say what salt has to do with it, though its use seems to be necessary in producing females.

The female producing ration is a high one, apt to cause trouble with the health of the fowls.—T.L.B.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR STATE FAIR.

Now that the confusion incident to the gubernatorial campaign is over, the people are getting back again to normal conditions, and the preparation for the State Fair and the various county fairs will be taken up with renewed vigor.

From the present indications every county fair in Tennessee will make its best record this year, and the same is true of the State Fair, which will be held in Nashville in September.

Reports from all over the State indicate that the crops are all in excellent condition, and those that have been harvested show up first-class in both quantity and quality. This being the case, it is expected that several additional counties will get together exhibits. Already space has been reserved by more counties than showed last year, and it is hoped that it will be possible to get the number up to at least twenty-five.



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Vol. 5 JULY, 1908 No. 2

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited. The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors. Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest Poultry journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office

Not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

BREEDERS' CARDS—2 1-2 cents a word each month for one, two or three months; 2 cents a word each month for four or more months. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50, one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50 cents additional. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Your Address on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. In order not to miss a number it should be renewed one month in advance. If, after your name appears the date "June 8," it means that your subscription is paid to June, 1908, and unless renewed will be discontinued after that date.

If a large letter "X" is stamped in the panel at the left of this paragraph, it means that the time for which you paid your subscription has expired and, unless renewed before the next issue, will be discontinued; therefore, if you do not want to miss THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, YOU SHOULD RENEW AT ONCE. Do not fail to send us either 50 cents to pay for your subscription for another year, or \$1.00 to pay for the paper for the next three years. Better send \$1.00 and have the best and most helpful and practical poultry journal found in the world coming to you regularly every month for the next three years.

SAMPLE COPIES

If you receive a sample copy of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN you are invited to subscribe for it. You may never get another copy, and if you like it, mail us 50c for one year, or \$1 and have it come to you for three years. Thousands are doing this now and you will never regret it. In sending your subscription if you have a friend who would like to see a sample copy, send us their name and address, but send your own subscription RIGHT NOW. Do not put it off because you are busy, but DO IT NOW. Address THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Here is a good picture of Judge J. C. Clipp, of Saltillo, Ind., recently elected to the Associate Editorship of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. The large growth and influence of THE HEN has decided us to attach to our staff of already able writers this



Associate Editor Clipp.

"gentleman from Indiana." Judge Clipp is a noted Buff Rock breeder, a raiser of fine horses and turkeys, and lives with them and loves them—because he loves them. There is no other excuse. He is no stranger to our readers, and those who are familiar with his writings will be delighted that he is one of us. Judge Clipp will represent THE HEN in the great Middle West during the next show season, and will endeavor to see all the poultry people. We trust

our friends will hunt him up and give him their advertisements and subscriptions. While he is necessarily quite a busy man he informs us that he has yet a few show dates open during January and February.

* * * *

Judge G. C. Watkins, Siloam Springs, Arkansas, has been appointed special representative for THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

The Hen in Arkansas

Judge Watkins is a man of ripe experience and sterling qualities and has a very large personal acquaintance among poultry breeders of his State. He will be superintendent of poultry at the Arkansas State Fair, to be held at Hot Springs, Oct. 12 to 17, and judge of poultry at the Central Arkansas State Fair, to be held at Carlisle, Oct. 19 to 23. Business pertaining to THE HEN entrusted to Judge Watkins will be given his personal attention. We trust that thousands of breeders will give him the opportunity of sending in their subscriptions and advertising. Report to him news for publication.

* * * *

At a recent meeting of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN COMPANY it was decided to incorporate and elect officers for the ensuing

The Hen Incorporated

year. The result was the capitalization of the company for \$12,000 and the election of the following officers: S. B. Newman, president; J. T. Oates, vice-president; L. B. Audigier, secretary-treasurer; T. L. Bayne, editor. During the last year the showing made by the business of the company was such that it was deemed best to incorporate, thereby enabling us to make some needed improvements and otherwise carry out plans to push the usefulness of the publication. Shares have been placed at \$50 each, and while it was not our intention to sell all of this stock, several of our readers have asked that they be allowed to buy a few shares and we have consented to sell only a limited number. Application should be made to the secretary-treasurer.

* * * *

AMERICA'S BIGGEST ANIMAL SHOW.

The announcement has just been made that the agent of the Tennessee State Fair has secured the big wild animal show that was one of the leading attractions of the Jamestown Exposition. This will be brought to Nashville as one of the Midway attractions.

We notice that, in a number of prominent poultry papers, regret is expressed that the South and far west are not represented among the new officers of the A. P. A. We have already expressed ourselves to the same effect. Not only should these sections be represented among the officers of the A. P. A. because it is a national organization, but also because the greatest field for poultry work lies in these parts of the country. They have the natural advantages and the intelligent people to do the business but they need the benefit of knowledge and years of experience of the eastern and western breeders. A closer union will be to the mutual advantage of all. It has been suggested that, at the next election, the 1st and 2nd Vice Presidents be taken from the South and the far west, with the tacit understanding that if they prove efficient officers they be moved up in position each succeeding election. This will make a rotation in office, and give each section of the country representation in turn, by an officer who will have had one, two or more years' experience in the affairs of the Association. If the South and far west aspire to these positions they must, of course, increase their membership and vigorously push the work of the A. P. A. We should like to hear from our readers how this suggestion strikes them.

* * * *

During these hard times we ask the co-operation and Just assistance of One every one of our readers in helping to extend the circulation and usefulness of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. We are trying to keep up our high standard made a long time ago in endeavoring to publish the best journal in the South, both through good and dull seasons. If we could have the hearty support of all our friends for just one day, and if every one of our readers would resolve to try to get just one subscriber for this paper, it would mean a great uplift for this journal, besides would help materially every soul that came in contact with the proposition. It will cost you nothing to make the effort and the effort may cause many people to thank you for offering to send in their subscription.

To all who will send us just one subscriber during this or next month we will mail a souvenir to the one who sends it and also to the new subscriber. Try for one.

* * * *

We have a number of complaints from parties, who wishing to buy from some of our advertisers, have received no answers to their letters, or received the answers after such a long time that they were of no service to them. We do our best to get, for our advertisers, inquiries from prospective customers. When that is done it is up to the advertiser to close the trade. As in most cases it is not possible to see the stock, the prospective buyer must judge by the promptness and manner of your reply, whether you are the man he wishes to deal with. Promptness, clear writing and neat stationery are of importance as well as the subject matter of your letter of reply.—T.L.B.

* * * *

The spread of the Bubonic plague to a number of new places where it has never appeared before, has turned attention to the question of exterminating rats, which are the great means of transmitting it. The seaport cities are making a regular crusade, by means of inoculation with a virus which is fatal and which they transmit to others. The amount of damage done by rats to poultrymen and farmers is something enormous, particularly in the destruction of grain. Let each of us do his share in destroying these pests; he will be a public as well as a private benefactor. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a

bulletin of reliable information in regard to killing rats. It's Farmers' Bulletin No. 297. It is free for the asking. Get it. Use it.—T.L.B.

* * * *

Seest thou, a man diligent in preparing his advertising copy in season, and inserting it betimes, he shall rejoice and be exceeding glad because of the abundance of replies and orders therefrom.—Agrl. Adv.



This cut was kindly loaned by the Editor of Poultry, Peotone, Ill.

Members of the Executive Board of American Poultry Association

- 1—Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y. 2—Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind. 3—H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J. 4—Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn. 5—David A. Nichols, Shelton, Conn. 6—S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio. 7—T. F. McGrew, Washington, D. C. 8—Reese V. Hicks, Topeka, Kan. 9—Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

Letters are being received in every mail for information relative to the Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show. This big poultry event is attracting the attention of the breeders in every section of the country, and well it should, for there is no State Fair Show in the South or Central States that can compare with it. As a market place for fancy poultry it takes the lead, for there are more fine birds sold at the Tennessee State Fair Show than any other show in the country. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is for Tennessee and anything that is good for Tennessee, and especially is it interested in the poultry interests of the State, and we take this opportunity of saying that no breeder, however small, should fail to exhibit his birds at this, the great Southern show. The Tennessee State Fair is doing all it can to increase the interest in pure-bred poultry in every section of the State, and the breeders of Tennessee should show their appreciation by exhibiting at the Tennessee State Fair Show. It is the proper way to boom and put life into the business. The week following the great Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show comes the Tri-State Fair Poultry Show at Memphis. This is the first show to be held in Memphis, in many years, and it will no doubt be a big attraction for the Tri-State Fair. Following the Memphis show is the Alabama State Fair Show at Birmingham. This show will also receive much attention this year, not only from the breeders, but from the management, who propose to make it a poultry show the equal of any in the South. Here is the opportunity for the poultry breeders. Three of the best cities and poultry centers in the South in a circuit, convenient to make, and following each other closely. Any information regarding any of these shows may be had by addressing Mr. John A. Murkin, Nashville, Tenn., who is in charge.

* * * *

Inquiries for fowls for the county and State fairs have begun. To these, of course, we refer to the advertisers in our columns. The increased number and importance of the county and State fairs in the South, at most of which the poultry department is an important one, has brought about a change in the season for advertising poultry products. The new breeders and poultrymen must of necessity be largely recruited from among the farmers who get their ideas of improved stock and appliances at these fairs. This means that to reach this class of trade most effectively, we must advertise largely in the months of July, August, September, and October, as the fairs usually run from August to November. The readers of THE HEN are largely from among these farmers. We have not only consistently promoted and encouraged fairs, but have made special arrangements to reach all of the county fairs, with offers of premiums, distribution of sample copies, and special subscription rates. To get the attention of this county and State fair trade as can be done in no other way, you must advertise in THE HEN and do it NOW. With the regular business from October to the end of May, and this new demand from the end of June to October, the poultry business will be an all-the-year affair. A word to the wise. The all-the-year-around advertiser is going to be the one to catch all of this business.

* * * *

To those of our advertisers who know themselves to be indebted to us we beg of you to consider your moral as well as legal obligation. If you are true poultrymen and wish to see the cause flourish in the South, stand by your poultry journal with your moral and financial support. We do not ask you to even read our paper or advertise in it unless you believe it to be to your pleasure and profit. Outside of our desire to help our fellowman in giving him information along a line in which he is interested, and a pride we have in building up the greatest rural industry in the world today, the

To Delinquent Advertisers

publishing of a poultry journal is purely a matter of business. We take a personal, as well as a public, pride in publishing the greatest southern poultry journal, and have labored and toiled unceasingly to this end. Few realize what an issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN means, financially. You expect us to keep up the pace we have set, and to do it on promises. We beg of you as you read this to resolve to pay up your obligations—if necessary on the installment plan. We regret to feel called upon to write this article, but we believe that many think too lightly of their small indebtedness, when they should realize that many of these small accounts constitute the bulk of our business.

* * * *

In our efforts to extend the scope and usefulness of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, we have gathered into our editorial family a number of able writers, and loyal and faithful workers. This journal is being appreciated and recognized as a great poultry and farm journal, and we are endeavoring to keep abreast of the times by associating with us in this work men and women of ripe experience and influence. Among those whom we have recently selected are Judge J. C. Clipp, associate editor; Judge Michael K. Boyer and Judge S. T. Campbell, special correspondents; Mrs. Francis Spain Griffin, Woman's correspondent; Judges F. S. Bullington and G. C. Watkins, and Prof. H. V. Tormohlen, special representatives. These contributors are all known more or less to our readers and will be of valuable assistance in keeping this journal and the Southern farmer in close proximity. Additions will be made from time to time in different sections of the South, as we find it necessary in our great work of pushing the poultry industry and other farming interests to the front.

* * * *

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show Sept. 21-26 at Nashville, Tri-State Fair at Memphis, Sept. 28-Oct. 7; Alabama State Fair, Birmingham Oct. 8-17. Don't fail to send your birds to the three biggest Fair shows in the country. Over 1,000,000 people, more or less interested in poultry, will visit the poultry shows at these Fairs, and no breeder can afford to stay away.

* * * *

Mr. John A. Murkin has been appointed superintendent of the Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, the Tri-State Fair Poultry Show at Memphis, and the Alabama State Fair Show at Birmingham this fall. Mr. Murkin is hard at work bringing the attention of these three big circuit shows to the breeders of the United States. Indications point to a big entry at each point.

* * * *

A PRIZE FOR EVERYBODY

The premiums that we have recently offered to our readers, namely, the 49-piece Bridal Dinner Set and the Wall Map Chart of the United States, have proven so popular that we are showing several new propositions this month that will cover a very wide range of possibilities. We have endeavored to offer to our readers nothing but articles of the first class, and have made such attractive offers that a large number of people are becoming very much interested. We want you to read every offer printed in this issue, and see if there isn't something that you want—something that you need, and that if by accepting our proposition you can't save some money for yourself.

Take for instance our "Industrious Hen" Sewing Machine proposition. While we ship you this machine, freight paid, for \$16, we will also ship you the machine, freight paid, for a club of sixty subscribers to THE HEN at 50c each. For a club of fifteen subscribers you get our Bridal Dinner Set; the Wall Chart for six; the 6 silver-metal teaspoons for three, and the patent tension shears for two. Look at these advertisements and see how much money we can save you.

THE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE

Written for THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN by H. A. Sturtevant, Jr.



HEN the reader sees the title of this article he will probably expect to be informed that the Columbian Wyandotte is the best variety of chicken on earth, excepting none, but if he does expect this he is doomed to be disappointed, for while I think that for certain purposes the Columbian is without an equal, I am not blind to the good qualities of other breeds and realize that all have their good points.

If you are choosing a breed all you have to do is decide upon the shape you want and then pick out the color you are after.

If you don't want a green or pink chicken you can find exactly the color you desire on just the shape you want. There are blue chickens, red chickens, black ones, whites, buffs, and almost all imaginable brilliant patterns and contrasts containing these colors, but with the possible exception of the Brown Leghorn color, I believe that the Columbian, with its plain black and white, is the most beautiful of them all. I make the above statement about the Brown Leghorns because we have been breeding them over fifteen years, and I am naturally partial to the richly-colored male and delicately tipped female of this graceful, active little variety. The Columbian Wyandotte combines the handsome plumage of the unwieldy Light Brahma with the rounded beauty of the familiar and useful Wyandotte shape, making it one of the most beautiful fowls in existence, as I said before. From the fancier's standpoint there is hardly a single breed which will better repay care and skill in mating up than the Columbian, for though it is not difficult to raise a flock of fair ones it is an exceedingly hard proposition to produce a really choice exhibition specimen.

Before we began raising Columbians I had always been rather skeptical about thinking that any one breed of chickens made better eating than another, but since the first time I tasted a Columbian fryer I have had no doubts on the subject, for such a bird is as far ahead of an ordinary fryer as a standard bred is ahead of a scrub.

We had hoped to have a cut of one of our cockerels to go with this article, but found it impossible. The pullet whose picture is shown is a good bird, but the picture does not do her justice, as she was not fully developed and was also rather frightened at having her picture taken, so that she did not stand naturally.

I might write three times as much as this and then some on the subject of Columbians, but it would simply be a rehash of what you have already seen so many times that you are tired of it, and so I will close with the injunction that if you are interested in Columbians you should get busy and *shove*.

EXTREME BLOCKY SHAPE A DETERMENT.

I. K. Felch writes to the *Poultry News*: "It is to be regretted that some judges do not interpret the Standard in accordance with nature in her endeavor to become a money earner for the breeder. It seems they demand more than the Standard demands.

The Wyandottes, especially the white variety, are the smallest of the American breeds, and our illustrators have seen fit to make them the most blocky specimens in the Standard. Such blocky birds are the poorest egg producers, not only in number, but their eggs are smaller and less even in size than should be demanded of the American breeds.

If the breeder has been observant in the winter shows he must have noticed that these blocky specimens in no way expose the hock joint, and that robs them of any appearance of sprightly energy. Birds with a fluff that gives them the appearance of all the weight forward of shanks have won the prizes.

No specimen looks right and energetic that does not expose its hock joint. No breed that appears to want posterior formation sufficient to give ample room for the internal organs is a first-class layer of eggs. In practical poultry culture the poultryman cannot afford to keep a fowl that is not a superior egg producer. Every breeder knows that until he secured full and above Standard weight, and his birds assumed a somewhat oblong appearance of body, that not until then did he get satisfactory results in size and number of eggs. He found most emphatically that the oblong specimens layed far more eggs than did the short-bodied ones.

This evil against productiveness has given us small, undersized specimens till many Wyandottes look almost like the Scotch Creeper of olden times. The Club has got to get to work and secure legislation to counteract this both in the

Standard and in the show room, or we shall see this popular breed suffer a decline. For it is history that no breed has had a long life with the fraternity that failed in utility points, as egg producers and as a food supply.

WHY I BREED S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Written for The Industrious Hen by Arthur Eaton.

Now for the reasons why they should meet the demand of all classes of poultry lovers. They are beautiful in color, hardy, docile, and are layers of fine large eggs, and will lay as large a number as any of the Standard American breeds. I won't say that they will lay more as I don't desire to run any breed down to praise the Reds, but must say that these eggs run larger than most of the American breed that I have come in contact with. As a farmer's fowl, they meet his demands as they have the utility points, being good layers and fine as market fowls. They mature quickly and are then kept on less feed than others of the same class. Weights same as Wyandottes; as for mothers they are second to none and always protect their young chicks in a business-like way. As a fancier's fowl they have all of the above good points, and then have this in their favor, a fine R. I. Red, male or female, is as pretty to look at as any breed.

Now, in conclusion, let me say if you have a breed that suits you in most respects, don't be in a great hurry to get something that is claimed to have it all. But hold your own and try just a few and then when you do find the breed that seems to have all the requirements needed, go ahead and watch your breeding stock close and don't breed from any but the best you have or can afford to buy. Personally I believe in small mating and would rather have one or two good hens and of quality rather than to start with a dozen not so good.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN SILVER LOVING CUP.



Is free to Secretaries of shows. We have a proposition whereby every Secretary can get one or more of these beautiful silver loving cups without costing one cent. The cup is beautifully chased and engarved, gold lined, and stands 9½ inches in the clear. Many Secretaries were so well pleased last year that they are writing for the proposition again.

We have received many such letters as the one below:
Rantoul, Ill., June 15, 1908.

Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

GENTLEMEN—"The cup you gave us last year was a beauty, and was awarded to the member of our show who had the best exhibit. M. Clark, manager of the Mink Grove Poultry Farm here, received the cup, and he is very proud of it. We shall accept your proposition again this year."

Yours truly, C. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HEN'S Cup at the State Fair, to be held at Nashville September 21 to 26, 1908, will be awarded by the Fair for the highest scoring pen of birds exhibited, any class. There will be many competitors for this beautiful cup, and we have placed it where quality will win.



TURKEY DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, MULBERRY, TENN., TO WHOM INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE. ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Liver Disease in Turkeys.

Symptoms: Drowsy, heavy on legs, eat well until death; have looseness of the bowels, evacuations changing from white to green and then to white again; some afflicted specimens drag about for a week, others drop off suddenly. Upon opening the birds after death the liver appears to have turned to white stone.

After losing many fine specimens, valued at from \$15 to \$40, and trying everything I could hear of, or conceive, I finally succeeded in finding something that proved successful, bringing back to health many that were almost given up as dead. Treatment was as follows: Tablespoon of castor oil to grown bird, smaller birds proportionate amount, followed every hour for 6 hours with 1-2 teaspoon of the following powder, then one-half this quantity for three hours. Powder is composed of the following:

Gentian, 2 ozs.; Fenugreek, 2 ozs.; Sulphur, 2 ozs.; Saltpetre, 2 ozs.; Cream of Tartar, 2 ozs.; Resin, 1 oz.; Black Antimony, 1 oz.; Ginger, 3 ozs.; Licorice, 3 ozs.; Cayenne Pepper, 1 oz. Pulverize and mix together. Any druggist will put this together for not more than 75 cents, and I consider it the cheapest 75 cents' worth of turkey medicine I ever bought. In fact, I believe it has saved me four very fine hens which I could not replace for \$100.—*Successful Poultry Journal*.

Breeding Turkeys.

"I should like your advice on keeping my old turkeys. The tom is two years old, and the hens are yearlings. My young turkeys are fine, but I should like to keep the old ones if you think it would be all right. A. W., Ind."

A great many breeders sell off their old stock, keeping only young and unmatured birds for their breeders, which certainly is a great mistake. A tom, if strong and vigorous, is at his best from two to four years old, and will hold his own for several years more. While hens do not lay so many eggs as they grow older, yet poults are very much larger and stronger. If we have a hen that has proved a good layer and is a fine hen, we usually keep her as long as she lives. We have had hen turkeys that were nine years old lay quite well and raise a fine flock of her own chicks. However, we find best results from toms from two to three years old mated to hens from one to three years old.

We would advise keeping the old stock for another year at least—selling off all the young birds.—*Poultry Success*.

Rearing Young Turkeys.

The first few weeks of life turkeys are very susceptible to all variations of temperature. Damp weather is especially fatal to them.

As they grow older let the mother run with them in the grass through the day. As turkeys are seed eating fowls you can now rely on the mixed seeds sold on the market, which also contain grit. A very little black pepper mixed with their food is also good.

By midsummer they will care very little about the food you offer them; but try to induce them to roost at home by giving them a liberal feed at night. No other class of fowls will forage so well through the summer and autumn; no other will so rapidly transform insects and weed seeds into flesh.

Young Turkeys.

Young turkeys are very tender things and much harder to raise to maturity than young chickens, but after they are a month old the danger line is past and they are henceforth harder than any chick, says the *Kansas Farmer*. The main thing is to keep them perfectly dry and never allow them to get wet. They should be kept in until the dew is off the grass and never be allowed to be caught in a shower of rain. Cracked grains are better for them than sloppy food, and as they are speedy devourers of bugs and insects they should be provided with some kind of animal food when they cannot get their natural supply of bugs.

Turkeys.

Never frighten your turkeys. If you have occasion to drive your turkeys, do it slowly and do not scare them.

In starting with turkeys, remember, some breeds are much more highly domesticated than others, and some flocks of the same breed are tamer than others. It may pay to investigate now on this line.

Feed your laying stock well, but when the poults arrive don't overfeed them or they will be short-lived. Little poults should be fed such a little at a time that it is almost like not feeding them at all.

See that the turkeys have a palatable breakfast through the early spring time before they start on their rambles. It will enable you to become better acquainted with them and shorten their rambles.

Give the tom a little special care. He sometimes does not eat enough nutritious food and does not make sufficient use of the dust bath. It will be profit on your side to feed him well and keep him free from vermin.

Young turkeys, from the time they are six weeks old until winter begins, will glean their own living if they have good range. They are truly the farmer's friend and keep busy converting grasshoppers, and other insects that are injurious to the growing grain, as well as stray grains that would otherwise be a loss, into bone, muscle and fat.

Many people make the mistake of feeding too heavily. The little turks must be fed often, but only a little at a time. Supply grit and water as for chicks. Feed bread crumbs for first week or two, generally working cottage cheese into the bill of fare, and in pleasant weather let them have the run of a good grass plot, where they can get plenty of bugs.—*Missouri Valley Farmer*.

We Lost on This Deal.

Newport, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1908.

Editor Hen—I will have to request you to discontinue my ad from your March issue, and allow me to cancel my contract, for I am entirely sold out of turkeys. I will advertise again next winter. Yours truly,

Mrs. J. S. SUSONG.

NOTABLE TENNESSEANS.

A set of six beautiful portrait post cards of some of the men who made the history of Tennessee, printed in photographic brown, will be mailed for 10c in silver or stamps.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.

Knoxville, Tenn.

MAMMOTH

BRONZE TURKEYS

Prize Winners at South's Greatest Shows.

At Nashville, 1907, 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1908, 2nd and 4th cockerel. At Knoxville, 1906, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st tom, 1st hen; 1908, 1st tom, 1st hen.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS FOR SALE

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS

FROM PRIZE WINNING STRAINS.

MRS. W. J. LANDESS,
Route 5. Fayetteville, Tenn.

1890 GOLDEN PLUME POULTRY FARM 1908

J. C. CLIPP, Proprietor.

Breeder of the world's greatest prize winning strains of "Giant" Bronze Turkeys. "NUGGET" strain Buff Plymouth Rocks, and Pearl Guineas.

Poultry Judge, All Varieties—Score Card or Comparison. Best of references furnished. Write us for dates and terms. Life member A. P. A. Graduate Hewes-Pierce School of Poultry Judges.

SALTILLO. - INDIANA.

STURTEVANT BROS.

Columbian Wyandottes

AND

S. C. Brown Leghorns

We have a few BREEDERS for sale
at a BARGAIN.

KUSHLA - ALABAMA.



FOR SALE!

Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs

What every one wants is size and plumage combined. I have it in my flock this 1908 season, with "Southern Prince," line bred, weight 50 pounds, score 97 1-2, his sire, Goliath, weight 48 pounds, score 97 1-2, with Jumbo Jim, grand sire, by hen, weight 47 pounds, second prize winner at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Southern Prince heads Pen 1, mated to 8 fine, large females that will score at least 95 points. Pen No. 2 consists of 8 fine pullets mated to a 35 pound ckr, score 96 1-2, 1st prize winner at Lebanon, Tenn. "Like will produce like," and this is what my customers will get in these eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited. B. P. R. chicken eggs from best prize winning strain, \$1.50 per 15.

BOONEVILLE POULTRY YARDS, MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, R. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.



PIGEONS



The Homer and Its Management.

Written for The Industrious Hen.

By JOHN T. WRIGLEY.

It is useless to give a history of the Homer as it is too well known. But I will give a few bits for the benefit of our beginners.

It was about the latter part of the seventeenth century that pigeon flying was started in England, and our Homer was called the Cumulet at that time. In later years the English Carrier and Dragoon were bred in, and also a specie of the Owl family, called the Smyrle. Our Homer is a combination of these varieties, and today can be almost relied upon every time, and is remarkably speedy, having flown at the speed of 1612.33 yards on a 600 mile stretch. A good loft is needed to accommodate these feathered race horses, it should be as high off the ground as you can make it, and nothing under two feet, also well lighted and ventilated (free from draughts especially) and supplied with a good trap, bath pan, and

essential to their health; give them a bath at least once a week and clean out the loft every week regularly. Wheat and corn make a good food, but feed less wheat in the winter and less corn in the summer.

Now, in regard to the training and flying—start to train a youngster about three months old on one or two blocks away from the loft, and gradually increase it, over north, south, east and west courses, when you have flown them twenty miles they are quite trained and can be flown a little farther, skipping more and more as you get higher from here. Never above all, toss a bird too early in the morning or too late in the evening. A good time for any flight is about 7 in the morning, this will give him plenty of time on a long or a short flight. Now if there is anything I have omitted and you don't fully understand what I have written just write me, and I will help you as best I can, both to make a start and to "go yonder." Address, 174 E. Pine St., Atlanta, Ga.

New Homer Pigeon Record.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Seventy homing pigeons of the Washington Federation of Pigeon Fanciers started from Napanee, Ind., for Washington and the record of the United States for this sort of race was broken, a pigeon making the distance of 508 miles in 693 minutes, a speed of 1,284 yards a minute.

Pigeons for Profit.

Never feed the stock out-of-doors. Feed thrown on the ground in the flies is apt to become sour, causing death.

Every loft should have a good feed bin, divided into sections, for holding different varieties of grains used. The list of pigeon grains might be classed as corn, wheat, Kaffir corn, Canada peas, hemp and millet.

Salt, oyster shell and charcoal are three substances very essential to the health of pigeons.

Unlike the chick, the newly-hatched pigeon can not run about and feed itself, but must depend upon its parents for food.

Rusty iron and stone lime placed in the drinking water once a week will act as a tonic.

Every other week the drinking fountains should be disinfected by using five drops of carbolic acid to a gallon of water. If this acid is left in the water all day, and birds drink it, it will not hurt them in the least.

It requires a real pigeon "crank" to succeed at squab raising.

The Southern Fancier says that squab-raising is much like weaning a calf and teaching it to drink—far easier to do than to tell how it is done.

Broiled squab and squab pie will continue to be eaten as long as broiled and fried chicken are on the bill of fare.

It is claimed that eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey now lead in the number of squab plants.

A pair of pure Homer Pigeons has a value according to its earning capacity.

Pay honest prices and demand a contract to deliver specified goods.

Difficulties in the pigeon business are only made to overcome.

Treat failures as stepping-stones to further efforts and they will bring success.

It is timely work that counts.

Timely work means the careful looking after of all little details.

Love for the occupation is a great factor for success.

System is a great labor-saver in all occupations, and especially so in the pigeon business.

Don't let the drinking vessels become filthy. Stench in the fountain means tainted water, and tainted water is poison to stock.

Always remove all young birds to a separate aviary as soon as they are able to feed themselves.

Young birds are attracted by light-colored grain, such as wheat, says A. V. Meersch, which, being likewise small, must be reckoned among the most useful food with which to start them.

Young pigeons suffer from leg weakness, especially when about a month old. An authority recommends this treatment: Take one-half of oatmeal and one-half of bone meal, with a very little finely-ground sharp gravel. Moisten the lot with cod-liver oil, and then work into pills about the size of a pea. Give three or four each day. Leg weakness in

young stock is generally brought on by improper feeding by the parents or feeders.

During cold weather it is advised to add a pinch of cayenne pepper to the drinking water, which will not only warm up the birds but will prove beneficial.

Whole corn fed shortly before dusk during the cold winter months will aid in keeping the birds warm and comfortable during the night.

During cold weather it is not advisable to allow the birds to bathe oftener than once a week.

Watch for the first symptoms of sickness, and thus prevent any spread of what might mean contagion.

Frank D. DeLancey says that the raising of squabs is especially attractive to women, as the work is light, clean and most fascinating. No trouble need be taken as to the rearing of the young. The parent bird does that effectively until the squabs are ready for the market.—Farm Journal.

William E. Rice says that his idea of a first-class Homer is an alert, erect, sturdy specimen that is free from disease; full breasted and square across the shoulders; quick and active in its movements; and with wings closely folded to the body and looking as if molded to the bird.

MOFFITT'S



Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. State variety bands are for. Send two cents for sample. For Poultry and Pigeons.

J. MOFFITT, Southbridge, Mass

Mated pair kissing. — From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks.



Write to-day for our 1908

FREE Squab Book,

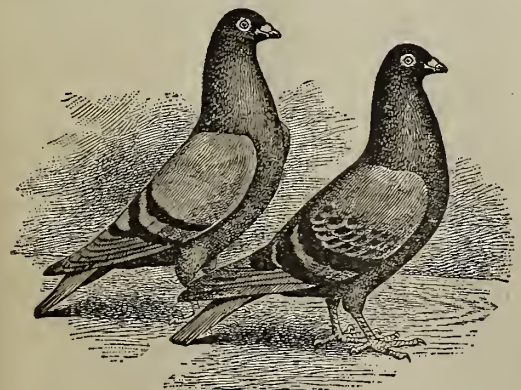
How to make money breeding Squabs
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO, 348 Howard St, Melrose, Mass



THE TRAP

two nests for each pair. I do not advise using a feed hopper, as it will cause overfed birds that are so fat and fluffy that they could not stand to fly a mile. Feed them on the ground or floor just about as much as they will readily clean up; never leave any feed on the ground. The trap is quite easily made, take a box about 12x12 or so and about 10 inches deep, knock out the top and bottom and get some wire one-eighth inch in diameter and bend into pieces 10 inches long, 2 inches across and 10 long again, a shape like the letter U. Use staples to tack them on to one of the knocked out sides, put a piece back of where you nailed them on, so as only to permit them to swing inward, and you will have a trap the birds will like.

Now, as to the stock, you should, if a novice, buy old birds and breed your first pair of racers, although some prefer to buy young stock and start training them. Always took



A pair of well mated Homers

into the pedigree of what you are going to buy. Get stock of a breeder and not a dealer, and get either pedigreed trained stock or record birds. Keep common table salt or rock salt for your birds to pick at, at all times, never feed ice cream salt, as nine out of ten times a bird that has eaten it will die; oyster shells are also

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

Years of careful line breeding have produced a family of birds extra strong in TYPE and COLOR. Great layers, mature in six months. Eggs that will hatch sure winners. Send for illustrated mating list.

H. H. KINGSTON, JR.

Brighton P. O. ROCHESTER, N. Y.



POULTRY MONTHLY

"THE MAGAZINE OF QUALITY"

Published in Syracuse Edited by D. M. GREEN Read Everywhere

One of the foremost poultry journals in the world. Beautifully illustrated and contains the best of everything pertaining to poultry. It is a leader in its class.

SUBSCRIPTION 50c PER YEAR.

Sample Copy Free for the Asking.

Special Offer—Send this ad. with 25c for a year's trial subscription.

POULTRY MONTHLY PUB. Co.
Syracuse, N. Y.

THE KENNEL

Intelligence of Collies.

Probably the most intelligent animal of the present day is the beautiful Scotch Collie. Properly trained, he is a companion ready at all times to do your bidding and obey your wishes; and can be taught almost anything except to talk; decidedly the most sagacious of the canine race. If you wish for a companion, a protector, a servant or a playfellow for the child, bear two things in mind when you purchase him. Look to his physical condition; be sure he is in perfect health; then look to his breeding and see that he comes from a line of ancestors noted for their size and intelligence. You will then have one that will be a pleasure to you, and the admiration of your friends.

Some one has said regarding the Collie "they are the most pleasing dog I ever saw." And that is true. Always in a god humor, a jolly good fellow, ready for a romp at any time, but never for a cross word or a blow. Not one of my dogs knows what it is to be struck in anger; yet they are as obedient as a child. They are quick of perception and know their master; consequently they are controlled by his will. Is it a wonder then that they are so much thought of, and so much in demand?

It is a well known fact that the human face is a key to character; the expression tells what is in the soul. You who know a Collie can tell by his face what he is as to disposition. His eyes, ears, and nose speak to you, and tell you whether he is gentle or vicious, submissive or vindictive, kind or brutal, dull or intelligent.

Has it ever occurred to you what fabulous prices are paid for these dogs? When such men as J. Pierpont Morgan, John Wanamaker, and our president, Theodore Roosevelt, invest good round sums of money in a choice specimen, isn't it a pretty safe bet that they are valuable? What is more pleasing to the eye, than a beautiful Collie, with full white collar, breast and legs, with intelligence in his face and expression almost human?

On a farm, where cattle are kept, these dogs are invaluable. They soon learn to know each animal, just where she belongs, will "round them up" for you, and if one gets where she doesn't belong it takes the Collie a mighty short time to find it out, and they soon get her in her place.

I am told that they know when danger threatens a brood of chicks, either by hawks or crows, and scare these birds away from the little family. I know by experience that when anything goes wrong with my chickens, either by day or by night, they make it known by an "unlimited quantity of barking."—*Oklahoma Farmer.*

Collies Tend Sheep at Tennessee State Fair.

In the pasture within the race track at the Tennessee State Fair Grounds the management will provide one of the exhibits that will be of real practical value and at the same time will have all the elements of an interesting amusement feature. In that pasture, in full view of the grand-stand, a flock of thoroughbred sheep will be kept with Collies as shepherds.

The Collie exhibits will be under the direction of Mr. Percy Brown, of Spring Hill, one of the owners of the famous "Ewell Farm," and many of the most famous fanciers of the United States will have dogs entered.

Collies in the West.

California is experiencing a decided boom in Collies, and the recent importations to the Coast should have a most beneficial effect on the future of the breed in that section of the country. The leading dogs sent there are just what was wanted in the way of coat, which will always be the drawback in California, owing to the climate. Up in Oregon and Washington it is very different, and they grow coats on Collies, Chesapeakes and Irish Water Spaniels which make them a delight to the eye.

Collies in America.

The intelligence of the collie is believed by many to come as near to human thought as that of any animal, and it is possible to teach them so many things that some very remarkable stories are told about them. They are for this reason the great sheep-dog, and no Scotch herder would attempt to get along without his collies with which he lives alone far off on the hills.—*The Circle.*

A Remarkable Collie.

"Golden Beauty" was sired by Shenango Scott 84371 and damed by Lady Bess. Shenango Scott is by Ch. Wellsbourne Hope and Shenango Manda. Lady Bess was by Young Blucher and Black Diamond. She is valued at \$500, and the owner has twice refused that amount for her. She is trained to do over twenty-five tricks, such as climb a fifteen-foot ladder and high diver, jump high hurdles and throw hoops, open and close doors, ride a horse, play leap frog, hide and seek, set up and shake hands, roll over, play dead, and awakens her master every morning promptly at 6 o'clock when the cathedral bell begins to toll. She sits in a chair for hours at a time or until told she can get down. She can be left to watch an article and will not allow any one but her master to touch it until he returns. She has been pronounced by many admirers as the finest and smartest dog in the South-west. She is now learning to skate on roller skates. She also has her life insured for \$500 and seems quite proud of the fact.—*"Dogs and Cats."*

A New Departure in Exhibition.

There is a story being told that some time ago a dog was sent West for the purposes of the stud, the owner of the bitches paying exceptional fees for the use of the dog on his own premises or in his own kennels. And so matters rolled merrily on until a show was due in the neighborhood, and then the Eastern dog was entered as the property of the owner of the bitches; and he won everything before him in a name that was not that of his real and rightful owner. It used to be an old game to get a well-known dog on approval for purchasing; to use him instead and return him as being unsuitable was as abominable as it was wicked. Still such has been done, but exhibiting the dog into the bargain is quite a new departure in the way of the evil-doers of dogdom.

Sporting Dog Sale.

To give some idea of the value of well-broken or trained dogs at this time in England, it will be worthy of note that a draft of forty-three Pointers, Setters and Retrievers from the well-known field trial kennels of Capt. H. Heywood Lonsdale and Lieut. Col. C. J. Cotes, sent under the hammer at Aldridge's Mart in London, made about \$4,221. This would make an average of over \$98. Some of the dogs, however, went up to \$210.

It's yours. Ask for it.

The Western Dog Fancier, a magazine devoted to the interests of the dog, is worth the time you spend with it. Sample copies will be mailed you. Drop us a postal.

Western Dog Fancier, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE

S. C. St. Bernard puppies, both sexes; typical heads; good markings; from 200-lb. pedigreed stock: color, fawn and white. Write at once for particulars and photos to

C. C. KEISER, Marietta, Lane Co. Penn.

Dogs Have Worms. Dogs Have Distemper. Dogs Get Out of Condition.

If you have a good dog, keep him in condition and free from worms and distemper by the use of the C. S. R. Remedies. They are the best on the market today.

C. S. R. CO., 76 Woodlawn Ave., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies

The Scotch Collie is, the ideal dog. Strong, wise and watchful, wonderfully intelligent, he is beyond question the most useful as well as the most handsome dog for the home.

Our dogs, male and female, have won prizes wherever shown.

"Scottish Alton Monty" is an imported prize winning stud dog, most beautiful golden sable and white. Biltmore Queen, Parbold Daisy, Caledonia Lena and Beauty Bright, (white), are prize winning bitches.

We believe our strain of dogs is not excelled by any kennel in the country, either in breeding or marketing. None but pedigreed puppies sold which are entitled to registry in the *American Kennel Club Stud Book.*

Full and authentic pedigree sent with each puppy.

Write for further information to the

Knox Collie Kennels Knoxville, Tenn.

THE LARGEST AND BEST DOG MONTHLY IN AMERICA.

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Send for free sample copy, and special trial subscription to readers of The Industrious Hen.

FIELD AND FANCY PUB. CO.
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The editor of *The Dog Fancier* has a preparation that will positively remove all fleas from dogs and cats. It is harmless to the animal or coat. Sent, postpaid, for 50 cents. *The Dog Fancier* is a monthly illustrated publication, devoted solely to dogs. Now in its 17th year. Will send you a sample copy on request. Subscription price 50c a year. Address the Editor, EUGENE GLASS, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.


THE KENNEL REVIEW

is now running a splendid series of articles on "GREAT ENGLISH SETTER Sires. PAST AND PRESENT," by H. S. BEVAN, a very interesting series by CHARLES ASKINS, on "GREAT POINTERS OF TO-DAY," and one of the best series of COLLIE articles ever published on "PRESENT DAY COLLIES" by a well known Collie breeder.

THE KENNEL REVIEW is a high class magazine, beautifully printed and illustrated; is the only exclusive kennel periodical published west of the Mississippi River, and is acknowledged the best advertising medium in the West.

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CHASE'S
Blood and Nerve Tablets
Richest of all Tonics
Cures Disease
By Building Up the System.
Price, 50c. Book free. Dr. Chase,
224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Club Notes.

The standing of the States in the race for the first State Branch is as follows: North Carolina 9, Tennessee 9, New York 8, Georgia 7, Wisconsin 6, Indiana 5. Only the States with 5 or more members are given.

Let us have plenty of nominations for every office in the Club. Nominate some one for each office if you wish, and give all the boys a chance.

Articles from the boys for this Department are always welcome.

W. Clark Fort, our S. V. P. for Iowa, is filling his office well. We knew you could do it, Fort, if you'd try.

If you want another copy of the Club Catalogue or a copy of the by-laws, send 2-cent stamp to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Our Next Catalogue.

The first annual catalogue of the B. N. P. C., issued last December, has been a general success. Compliments have reached the Club officers from every side, and few criticisms have been given. It is now time to get ready for our next one, which we intend to make much better than the first.

You can help us to get out a good catalogue in many ways. One way is to get new members. This not only helps financially, but makes a larger list for publication; a big list of members speaks strong for any club. And of course you want to see your State well represented. If you are going to get any members, now is the time to begin.

Another way in which you may help is to give us an advertisement. The rates are reasonable, and you will get good return for your money. The catalogue goes all over the country, and an ad in it is bound to pay. Write the Secretary-Treasurer for rates. The more ads we get the larger catalogue we will issue, and the larger the catalogue issued, the more new members as well as greater credit will come to our association. We solicit ads from outsiders as well as from Club members. Same rates to all. If you desire a space, send in your contract at once, for now advertisers will have more choice of position than later on.

All boys who want reliable information regarding their work should get the Government bulletins, which may be had free of charge by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., Hon. Jas. Wilson. Write him for a list of all the Government bulletins and select the ones which you think will benefit you, and order by number. You may get them upon almost any farm topic you may desire.

Don't Despise Small Things.

Why is it the general run of farmers make so little provision for and devote

so little study to poultry? If the hens receive any care at all it is usually from the women folks.

In spite of all the neglect and abuse the hen is about the best profit maker on the farm.

How easy it is to get roped in. Some smooth talker comes along and tells about a mine that a few men own. All it needs is a little more capital to equip it, then, ah me! money will be pulled out at a rapid rate. What per cent of profit ever comes back to the farmer who puts money into the other fellow's mine? Fortunate indeed if anything ever comes back. But right before his eyes is an industry that is only waiting for better attention, equipment and development to return enormous per cent of profits. The despised hen is making a better per cent of profit, neglected though she is, than ever comes to the outside stockholder of a mine. Give her her dues and she will give you better per cent of profit than the inside stockholder of a mine gets.

One hundred per cent on the investment is not at all uncommon with a well-cared-for flock of hens.

SEND A 2c STAMP for the finest R.C.B. Minorca Catalogue. Ever published. Twenty-eight pages full of illustrations of the kind that win the highest prizes. Write for prices on exhibition birds.

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Adjustable. Prices post paid, 12 for 15c., 25 for 20c, 50 for 35c, 100 for 60c.

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DOAK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES WON AGAIN AS USUAL.

At Nashville, Sept. 23-28, 1907: 1st Pen, 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 2d Pullet. \$25 Cash Prize—BEST PEN IN SHOW, Any Breed.

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Nickel Plated Rubber Dater with Black Enameled Handle. Has the years, days, and months. The years extend for a period of 8 years. Price 25 cents each.

KNOXVILLE STAMP CO., KNOXVILLE, TENN

Buff Wyandottes



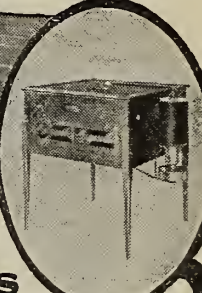
Blocky, Blue Blooded and Buff to the skin. A few fine cockerels for sale. Eggs for Hatching from Prize Matings, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15.

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S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS (Deep Cherry)
WHITE PLYM. ROCKS (Large, vigorous)
WHITE WYANDOTTES (Laying Stock)

These birds all high strains; heavy layers; prices moderate; fair dealing. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Customers pleased.

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Insure Successful Hatches

With the Model Incubator there is no moisture problem; no "sitting up nights;" no worry; nothing left to luck. There are no trifling devices that need tinkering with to keep it going, nothing to get out of order and spoil the hatch. Not a cent is spent for show in the MODEL—at the same time not a thing has been left off that is necessary to the hatching process. We have made the MODEL so simple and withal so complete and so perfect that successful hatches are assured every time—not just once in awhile. The Heating and Ventilating Systems are perfect and conditions in the egg chamber approximate those found under the hen. The Compound Leaf Thermostat, found only in the MODEL INCUBATOR, is so exquisitely accurate that it never fails to maintain the heat at the right point.

MODEL BROODERS RAISE THE CHICKS TO MATURITY

The profit you expect from the hatched chicks may be entirely lost if the brooder isn't right. MODEL BROODERS will raise your chicks to maturity, and give you the profits you expect. These Brooders are perfectly ventilated and well lighted. The diffusive heating system used in the MODEL BROODER imparts a gentle, life-sustaining warmth to all parts of the hatching room, thus Preventing Crowding. The MODEL BROODER is the most easily cleaned brooder on the market, therefore, it is the most sanitary.

Send for the Model Catalogue—it is a simple, concise descriptive book of these successful hatching and brooding machines. It covers every point that you will want to know before you buy. Prompt shipment of Incubators and Brooders guaranteed. Write today for the book. It's free.

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BRYAN'S COMMONER

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY

AND

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

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THE HONEY BEE

This department is edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose 2c stamp.

BEE PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be sent with the following:

PRICE FOR THE TWO	OUR PRICE FOR BOTH
\$1.50 Gleanings in Bee Culture, SM.....	\$1.00
1.00 The American Bee Keeper, SM.....	.75

NOTICE.

Those interested in bees may feel free to write to the editor of this Department and ask any questions they wish. In replying only initials will be published.

Giving Surplus Apartments.

Surplus apartments should not be given too early, but neither too late. If sections are given some time before the bees need them, they are liable to gnaw holes into the foundation starters. They may, too, coat the starters with propolis; then they afterward dislike to work it.

When sections are not promptly given at the commencement of the nectar flow, it is self-evident that honey will be lost. The bees will also contract the swarming fever, clog the brood nest with honey, and do other undesirable things. But, when is the best time to give surplus apartments? Well, I watch the hives, flowers and bees. If the hives seem clogged with honey, I give an extra story of brood combs, should the white clover flow not be on yet. The honey that is gathered before white clover opens is dark, in this locality, and should not be stored into sections.

While I do watch for white clover blossoms, I don't give sections if the bees show by their outside behavior that they are not getting any nectar. White clover doesn't not always yield nectar, you know. When the bees come out and enter the hives in a way that shows they are getting nectar (This can be learned from experience only) I give surplus apartments. One that has many apairies, can, of course, not give supers at short notice; but I am not giving advice of the "out-apirist."

The first super that is given a colony must contain "bait" sections. Bait sections are sections filled with comb, saved from the previous season. The bait sections should be in the centre of the supers, for here is where the bees are most inclined to commence work. If bait sections are not given, the bees, especially Italians, are oftentimes very slow to commence work above. One bait section is enough for a super. There are some apirists, however, that prefer to put a bait section into each corner of the super, the super will then be more evenly filled. This is alright if one has enough bait sections. Another thing, one bait section in the centre of a super will do ten times more to start the bees to work above than one in each corner. The corners are the coldest parts of a super, while the bees prefer to commence work in the warmest part. A bait section can be used in the centre besides the four corner ones, if one has enough.

After the bees have the first super about two-thirds filled, another one should be given under it. Toward the close of the honey harvest, the additional supers should be given on top of the ones in which bees are working. If given under the partly filled ones, a sudden cessation of the nectar flow would result in many unfilled sections.—F. A. Strohschein, of Wisconsin.

Buckwheat Honey.

One of our readers wants to know if it is a fact that buckwheat blossoms make an inferior honey. Buckwheat honey is much thinner than the honey made from sweet or white clover, and it also has a peculiar taste. Many city persons, after using buckwheat honey, have come to the conclusion that there is such a thing as manufactured honey, and that they have been getting it instead of the genuine article. Honey made from buckwheat blossoms should be stored in a warm room for a considerable length of time so the excess moisture will evaporate. There the rank taste will also leave and the honey can scarcely

be told from that made from white clover. There is another thing to be taken into consideration when preserving buckwheat honey. The recent pure food laws provide that honey shall not contain more than 25 per cent moisture. Buckwheat may contain as high as 30 per cent and some claim as high as 40 per cent water. It should be allowed to evaporate for several weeks or months before it is placed on the market.

Starting.

Those who have had no experience in the bee business, but who wish to engage in it, should start in a small way. As with poultry or any other division of the farm, the keeper has to grow and learn with the business. The man who starts in extensively, with no experience, will surely make a failure. Begin with eight or ten stands and learn the habits and requirements of bees thoroughly before going into the business extensively.

Late Honey Crops.

Rape and buckwheat are perhaps the best late honey crops. By sowing rape now and buckwheat about the last week in June, plenty of late bloom will be provided. The rape, however, should be sown at once. That planted after the first of June will bloom too late to be of material benefit to the bees. Ground which was too wet to plant to corn can be sown to rape, and a great deal of pasture provided for the stock and at the same time an abundance of bloom furnished the bees.

The Queen.

There is sometimes a question as to whether or not there is a queen present in the hive at this time of the year. If the comb can be pressed far enough apart to see the presence of capped brood in the hive, the keeper may rest assured that there is a queen present. Or if the bees are passing in and out with pollen on their legs it is safe to conclude that the queen is in charge. Pollen is gathered to feed the young larvæ, and if there is no queen there can be no larvæ, and, consequently, no pollen will be gathered to feed the larvæ.

Removing Honey.

A subscriber wants to know how much honey he should remove from the hive this fall. That will depend entirely on the amount of honey the bees are able to collect. If there is an abundance of flowers and the swarm is able to collect a large amount of honey, more

can be removed than if only a little were collected. Experienced beekeepers say that not more than thirty-five pounds of honey and twenty pounds of comb should be taken from a colony under the most favorable circumstances. We think that under the average circumstances this amount is too large. Better success will be the result if only twenty-five and not more than thirty pounds of honey are removed. If there has been an insufficiency of flowers during the honey-gathering season and but little honey has been collected, all should be left for the bees.

Darling's

Using Darling's Foods is feeding to a purpose. Are you feeding to a purpose?

The country's leading poultrymen have tried out Darling's Foods in competition with others. That's why they are regular Darling Food users. They know from experience.

It pays to buy the best. It's the best guarantee of success.

Poultry

Your money goes farther feeding the Darling way. Best food ingredients, scientific compounding, uniform quality, better results with all ages of fowls. Try Darling's and be convinced. Fine catalog and book, "Fill the Egg Basket," Free. Address

Darling & Company

Box 41, Union Stock Yards, Chicago
Box 41, Long Island City, New York

Foods

C. W. Henderson Co., for Beef Scraps, Knoxville.

LUMLEY'S Black Langshans

S.C.W Leghorns, S.C.R.I. REDS,
PEKIN & INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS,

are Standard Bred and from
the finest Laying Strains.

W. E. LUMLEY, Wrightsville, Ga.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

For Vigor, Beauty and Heavy Laying our Columbians are unsurpassed. Eggs from prize matings at attractive prices.

H. E. CAIN,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WARD'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

Won 20 regular and special prizes at the recent Orlando Poultry Show, which was more than all our competitors combined.

Eggs half price—\$1.00 per setting, or \$1.75 per two settings. Over 500 early hatched pullets, some of them now laying, at from \$1 to \$2 each, as to quality; also 100 Choice Cockerels.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

LAKEMONT FARMS,

C. FRED WARD, Prop.

WINTER PARK, FLA.

Member both Red Clubs and American Poultry Association.

THE DAIRY

Edited by James N. Price, B. S. A., Instructor in Dairy Husbandry at the University of Tennessee

An invitation is extended to our readers to contribute their experience to this department. Inquiries answered.

The Dairy.

Written for the Industrious Hen.

Tennessee dairymen complain of high priced feeds, yet they let a large amount of good roughage go to waste every year in the corn field. Coming from the corn belt, where a large amount of corn stover is fed, I was naturally very much surprised at first to see the southern method of "pulling fodder." This "pulled" fodder is an excellent feed, but the method is wasteful. Not only is it a slow way to make feed, but a large amount of feed is left standing in the field.

Either cut your corn for fodder or stover; or better still, put it into the silo. Corn silage can be made for \$2.00 and even less per ton, and there is no other feed quite so good for the dairy cow in the winter, and practical experience with feeding green crops has about convinced me that there is nothing better than silage to supplant short pastures in summer. Our herd of dairy cows at the experiment station eat the silage better and give more milk than when on green feed, not excepting oats and clover, equal parts, or oats and field peas.

In regard to tuberculosis, let me urge you not to be skeptical. Tuberculosis is the most dreaded disease of man and of domestic animals. It is known that the disease can be transmitted to man through cows' milk. It is further known that from a single tuberculous cow this disease will spread through the entire herd in a very short time.

There is at present no certain cure for tuberculosis in cattle. The disease must be controlled by keeping healthy animals from coming in contact with diseased ones. There is, however, a reliable method by which these diseased cows can be detected. This method is the tuberculin test. If you have a dairy herd you owe it to the health of your family, and the health of your customers and to the continued prosperity of your pocketbook, to have your herd tuberculin tested as soon as possible.

Again let me say don't be skeptical about these things. Read the best dairy papers and thus keep posted on up-to-date dairy methods. Then practice what you learn. You will be surprised at the results.—Jas. N. Price.

Moisture in Butter.

The law limiting the legal amount of moisture in butter to 16 per cent has made it imperative that some simple and accurate plan of determining the moisture content be evolved. The old methods are either inaccurate or else require expensive apparatus and a considerable knowledge of chemistry. After a great deal of study and experimentation the Dairy Department of the Iowa Experiment Station has worked out a method which has proven very satisfactory. By the use of this plan any creameryman can, with a very little practice, make quick and reliable tests of the amount of moisture in butter. He will then be enabled to avoid exceeding the legal limit, and at the same time keep from letting the percentage of moisture run too low which detracts from both the quality of the butter and the amount of the overrun. Bulletin No. 97, of the Iowa Experiment Station gives complete instructions for carrying out these moisture determinations. Copies may be obtained free of charge from Director C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

More About Milk.

This is a word to housewives! You were complaining about the milk souring. Of course, it is the fault of the dairyman, and you do not hesitate to tell him so. You expect the milk to stay sweet and at least to find enough cream in the morning for the coffee. Possibly you are somewhat to blame, at least in setting a bad example. You are not all guilty; but many of you are, and strange as it may seem, in many kitchens where one would expect to find the best sanitary conditions, there is often the very place where the housewife or the maid empties the milk bottle and allows it to set all day without scalding and then has the audacity to hand the dairyman a dirty bottle all crusted over inside and around the rim with dried cream. He would perhaps be serving you right if he returned you milk in the same bottle, which he no doubt often does. It is far better, at least, to set the dairyman a good example in cleanliness, and the

probabilities are that you will get a better quality of milk, that will keep sweet longer, and altogether it will tend to sweeten your disposition as well. Motto: Don't quarrel with the dairyman; set him a good example.—Geo. H. Glover, Professor of Veterinary Science, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

A Pennsylvania Fat Test.

I am pleased to send a report of the seven-day test of Eva of Engleside 215398, a member



EVA ENGLSIDE 215398.

One of the good cows of the Engleside Herd. OWNED BY S. G. ENGLE, MARIETTA, PA.

of the Engleside Herd. This cow freshened April 6th, and on April 18th we started her on this test, without any special preparation and on our regular herd feed of alfalfa, silage,



LETTY RIOTER'S SON 2D 78822.

AT HEAD OF INGLESIDE HEARD, MARIETTA, PA. "He has a right to be good," writes C. C. Keiser, Marietta, Pa. "His dam is Webster's Best, who has a record of 16 bs., and his sire Letty Rioter's Son 57108. He is much like his sire in color and type—has good conformation and plenty of vigor. I believe him to be of the right material upon which to found a thoroughbred herd.

fine bran and gluten. Her milk yield for fourteen milkings was 334 lbs. 8 oz.

This test was made by preserving a small quantity of each milking, then sending a sample to Prof. H. E. Van Norman, at State College, Pa., who found that the milk tested 4.2 per cent. fat, which should produce 16 lbs. 4 oz. of butter. Allowing for the required amount of salt, we get 17 lbs. 4 oz. of worked butter.

Eva of Engleside carried an udder measuring 4 ft. 9 in. in circumference, two days after freshening; and in thirty days she milked 1,392 lbs. 8 oz., a record that surpasses many of the Jersey celebrities of the past and present. She was sired by Ida Hilda's Butter Boy 50373, whose grandsire was Garfield Stoke Pogis 15963, and granddam Stoke Pogis Regina, 22 lbs. at six years of age.

Professor Van Norman wrote a commendatory letter about Eva of Engleside, and recommended that we confer with the A. J. C. Club relative to official testing for advanced registry.—S. J. Engle, in Jersey Bulletin.

When it Pays to Feed.

The profit resulting from feeding cattle depends on a great many factors which enter into the operation. It may be said that it will always pay to feed cattle provided they are bought right, fed right and sold right, and it is always possible for the feeder to lose money, provided he does not understand the business or base his calculations on sound judgment. Many cattle feeders have lost money the past few years because most of the cattle went into the feed lot at too high a valuation in comparison with the selling prices of finished cattle. This year the market prices for prime fat cattle are high and although the cost of feed is correspondingly high, the good feeder who is also a good buyer will find this a profitable season.

Financial Countess.

In the tenth month of her period of lactation, Financial Countess produced 908.5 lbs. of milk containing 61.07 lbs. of butter fat, an average of 6.72 per cent. This is a trifle over 30 lbs. of milk a day, and considering the time since calving, this is a remarkable record.

Below is given part of her record:

	lbs.
Best 7 days' churned butter.....	24
Best 1 days' butter (auth'nticat'd)..	3.399
Best 1 days' milk.....	60
Best 120 days' churned butter.....	345
(Best cow World's Fair—120 days)	330
Milk for 10 mos.....	11,415.5
Average milk per month.....	1,141.55
Average milk per day—nearly.....	38

Financial Countess will weigh close to one thousand pounds, and has been putting on flesh during the test, until she is in better condition today than she was when she dropped her calf. It is seldom that one finds a cow that is as persistent in her feeding and milking as this one is. She utilized all her time as if she realized that much was depending upon the record she is able to make.

This test is being conducted according to the rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club for authentication and under the supervision of a representative of the State Agricultural College.—Jas. J. Girardet, Deputy Dairy Commissioner, Denver, Colo., in Jersey Bulletin.

TAYLOR'S JAMESTOWN WINNERS

In White Muscovy Ducks and White Holland Turkeys. Duck Eggs at 20 cents each from pens that won at Jamestown, Virginia State Fair and Virginia Poultry Association. Stock of eggs in White Holland Turkeys all sold. Booking orders for young Turkeys now. Write for prices.

R. RANDOLPH TAYLOR, R. 2, Beaver Dam, Va.



IN HOT WEATHER

Take care to prevent the spread of lice. They thrive best in summer and will simply swarm over your birds and premises if you don't watch out. Spray hen houses, roosts and nests with

Lee's Lice Killer

Easily applied; effective. Spray it in every crevice and cranny to kill all vermin. It kills by contact and by the vapor which it emits during evaporation. The only Liquid Lice Killer prepared exclusively as an insecticide. Don't use the "just as good" kind. Buy Lee's. Used the world over and always sold on an absolute guarantee. Prices: 35c, 60c and \$1.00. Egg Record Free.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.



SEND US

20

CENTS

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The Only Poultry Paper in the State.

BRANDENBURG, KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Poultry Journal is an enterprising, pushing and progressive poultry journal. A live and instructive periodical different from all the rest. If you want to make money out of your fowls. If you want to get good results with less work. If you want to learn how to save your little chickens. If you want to know what to do in the poultry yard each month. Send in your subscription.

(This offer for a limited time only.)

LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

How to Sell Boars to Farmers.

A gentleman who for some years and during his continuance in the breeding of Berkshires had the largest trade of any breeder of our acquaintance, writes of his method of selling Berkshires to farmers as follows in the *Farm Home*:

Your letter asking me for my method of interesting the farmers of this country in using pure bred Berkshire boars came duly to hand.

I do not claim any credit for the plan of placing boars with farmers that you refer to, as the selfishness of my neighbors was entirely responsible for the success of the scheme.

Not long after the arrival of an imported boar on my farm a neighbor called out of curiosity to see the boar and give me any needed sympathy for the poor bargain that he had anticipated I had secured in England. He was pleasantly disappointed in the quality of the boar and became more interested in the breeding of pure bred Berkshires when he had examined crates with pigs ready for shipment, ready to start for town for expressage to breeders residing in a half dozen states.

After looking over my herd he expressed a desire to buy a boar to use on his grade sows. After looking over a bunch of pigs he selected a good one and offered \$15.00 for him, which was \$5.00 more than he had ever paid for a male hog for breeding purposes.

He was finally induced to pay \$25.00 for the boar, with the understanding that he could bring the boar back the next fall and exchange him for another pig equally as good and we further agreed to continue to make such change each succeeding fall as long as the boars were returned in first-class condition.

It was the rare exception when the yearling boars were not returned in fit condition for immediate shipment to not a few buyers in need of boars for showing or that could render more service than fall pigs. The boars returned, that had not matured into creditable specimens for places in good herds, were castrated and settled for as stockers and the difference needed to buy another good pig was paid for in cash.

The demand for boars on such exchange basis continued to grow from year to year until many farmers within a radius of twenty-five miles of the farm each fall brought back their yearling boars for a spring pig. Such parties in time bought pure bred sows and bred and fed not a few good ones that were readily sold to the advantage of the breeder as well as ourselves.

In a number of cases we placed young sows in the hands of farmers that were good feeders and paid them one cent above the market price for fat hogs for all the gain made from time of delivery until their return.

We found a number of farmers willing to take sows after breeding and keep them until the pigs were weaned or longer if desired in consideration of an advance of one cent per pound over market price for all the gain made on the sow and her pigs.

In a few years the number of farmers in this county who were breeding Berkshires or feeding Berkshires for me was increased from four to thirty-two, and they all made good money on their Berkshires.

Any man who can advertise and sell Berkshires to advantage can do as well as I have done, and my annual sales exceeded \$4,000, when other lines of business made it necessary to discontinue the breeding of Berkshires, much to my regret.

It would have been much easier for me under the more modern and better way of selling hogs by public sales, to have sold ten thousand dollars worth of Berkshires annually than it was by the slow process of selling single animals by correspondence.

There is room and big money for a good Berkshire salesman in each county, and what I mean by a good salesman is a breeder who has first-class stock and can show his neighbors how they can make more money by feeding good Berkshires for him than they can by raising and feeding grade hogs for the packer.

I might further qualify my meaning of a good Berkshire salesman by saying that he must be able to inspire confidence in himself and his stock by his letters and advertisements.

There never has and never will be one good Berkshire produced where ten will be wanted, and there is a bigger trade in each county in the United States than any one or two breeders can supply.

My experience confirms what the leading breeders of Berkshires say in *The Farm Home*

that larger profits are assured the breeder of high class Berkshires than the farmer can obtain from any other product of the farm.

Some of my friends have expressed surprise that a number of the advertisers in *The Farm Home* received from their annual sales of Berkshires a sum exceeding twenty thousand dollars. I shall be disappointed if these parties do not make a better showing each year, and that there will be more than one breeder selling over fifty thousand dollars worth of Berkshires in a year.

I shall not be surprised in the near future to be assured of sales by one or more men exceeding Mr. G. G. Council's yearly sale of Berkshires of over fifty thousand dollars.

Yours for more and better Berkshires,
M. F. C.

One Farmer's Hogs That Made a Great Profit.

The Irish cottager who says that the pig "pays the rint" tells a no more patent truth than is contained in the statements made by Theo. Louis, John Cownie, and other great hog growers, that hog growing is one of the most surely profitable of all branches of farming. Many people seem to think, however, that hogs pay well only in the "corn belt." This I know to be a mistake, writes a correspondent of *Farming*. My farm is not in the corn belt; on the contrary, it is in one of the old states, and we never make any great surplus of corn. Nevertheless, I can make hogs pay well even when prices are down to four or five cents; when up to six cents, profits are a 100 per cent more.

Corn is great feed for hogs; for fattening there is nothing better, but it is not wise to depend on corn, except where it makes big yields every year. I cannot do this, and here is my method of making cheap pork, and getting good profits: I have three fields well fenced, adjoining each other. They have from eight to ten acres in each, and in each there is a good supply of running water. My hogs, in the latitude of Washington City, spend ten months of the year in these fields. At this writing there is in No. 1 a crop of late cowpeas on half and clover and orchard grass on the rest; in No. 2 there were oats and Canadian field peas which have been eaten off; in No. 3 there are only early cowpeas. The hogs ran in No. 1 in spring and early summer, then in No. 2 till they ate the oats and peas, and now they are in No. 3 and will remain

LEE'S

A bowel regulator
and corrective of great
value, especially for chicks.

More chicks succumb to bowel complaint than any other chick trouble. Germozone in the drinking water is a preventive and cure for Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Chicken Pox, Canker, Roup and similar troubles in both chicks and adult fowls. Fowls like it and a trial will convince you that it's a good thing. Those who have used it would not be without it for ten times its cost. A poultry medicine that has stood the test of time and is more popular today than ever. Put up in liquid or tablet form with full directions. Price 50c. Ask your dealer or send direct to

Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

GERMOZONE

till the peas are gone. Then they will spend a large part of the winter in No. 1 on the late cowpeas. There is no kind of forage better adapted to making pork than these.

Last fall I bought among a lot of hogs some half-bred Jersey and "razor-back" sows that had together 36 pigs. I fed the pigs two tons of tankage at a cost of \$76 and \$20 worth of corn, and let them run in good weather in a potato field that had been dug. They rooted up and ate all the potatoes that had been left. As soon as the clover and grass got up enough in the spring in pasture No. 1, turned in the pigs. They stayed there till they were six months old and weighed 200 pounds each and the market price was \$6.10. This made them average a little more than \$12 a head. The money cost of these pigs when sold had been only \$4.75 each, showing a gain of \$7.90 a head.

Money is well invested that is paid by a breeder for thoroughly educating his colts to harness, says the Horse Breeder. A well-mannered horse, that is fearless of automobiles, as well as trolley and steam cars and other strange objects and is safe for any one to drive, will bring nearly double the money in the city markets as one that may be equal in all other respects but has not been thoroughly educated. Very few men in the country, who breed on a small scale, are capable of properly educating a colt.

The fact that, with few exceptions, all animals enjoy human companionship, and that the horse ranks first in his appreciation of sociability, is fully appreciated by all who understand equine nature, says the Trotter and Pacer. The amount and quality of conversation used in giving commands or in censuring the animal when a command is misinterpreted is not sufficient. Take advantage of every opportunity that offers to give your charge a friendly word or pat; it will encourage him to greater efforts and, incidentally, will place you on more friendly terms with yourself. The horse fully realizes when one speaks to him kindly, and, although some so-called human beings may not always appreciate the kindly tone, the horse always does.

CAPON TOOLS




CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c, Gape Worm Extractor 25c, French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free.

G. P. Pilling & Son Philadelphia, Pa.



Poultry Fence

Close enough for Chickens—heavy and strong enough for Cattle. Costs less than netting. We pay the freight. Catalog free.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Cleveland, Ohio

REDUCTION AND GIFT

For balance of season, eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$6.50 per 100. Special pen half price. My 242 egg strain Rose and Single Comb Brown and Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, (Duston), Barred Rocks, (Bradley's), Big Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per 12. Catalogue.

W. W. KULP,

Box 75,

POTTSTOWN, PA.

The Farmers Blessing.

No one feature that naturally belongs to the agricultural pursuits of our country has and can so thoroughly benefit the farm interest as poultry, if properly cared for. At the same time, nothing is likely to be more discouraging and unsatisfactory than poultry neglected or improperly cared for. Statistics gathered from every section of this country as well as foreign lands, as far away as Australia, Denmark, and Africa, show conclusively that proper care and feeding of poultry, not including labor, costs for a year \$1 per head. Net or gross returns on the average throughout all this territory shows each hen properly cared for will produce from \$2 to \$3.56 per hen, according to the locality and the success in handling them. The average gross profit from well-kept hens throughout the whole country or world at large is about \$1.25. This is after deducting \$1 for their keep, and allowing nothing whatever for the labor and attention in looking after same.

On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that there are thousands of hens and hundreds of cows kept in every section of the world at a financial loss, the result of careless methods, unsanitary houses and improper feeding. On the one hand a good profit is made from keeping hens, while on the other, considerable financial loss is sustained. For these reasons we do not hesitate to state that every one living in the rural districts should keep as much poultry as they can look after in the right way, with the understanding that if neglected, they will prove a financial loss, but if properly cared for and looked after, that they will be a blessing and a profitable investment to those who keep them.

The farm is the ideal place for the poultry. They should not, however, be kept close to the back door, fed and cared for there, and allowed to disfigure and disgrace the domicile of the family by running over, scratching, and feeding at the door-steps. Cows, hogs, and sheep are not usually kept in this way, and poultry should not be. The poultry quarters should be fenced off in a healthy, well-drained locality, looked after and cared for to the most minute detail, and kept just as warm, dry, and clean as the family cow or the driving horse. If there is one place in the world where the phrase "Cleanliness is next to godliness" should be observed, it is in the poultry house. Without cleanliness, proper sanitary conditions and good care, there can not be any success in poultry growing. With it, success is assured.

Where the garden is neglected for a month or six weeks during hot weather, it is quickly overgrown and destroyed by weeds. When poultry houses are neglected for some length of time, they are almost certain to be overrun with insect vermin, which carry with them destruction, disease, and failure. When this overcomes, it can only be blamed to the negligence of the owner, or the one in charge; the blame should never rest with the poultry. Those who court success through good management, are almost certain to gain a profit from keeping poultry upon the farm.—*Poultry.*

Don't Subscribe

To any poultry journals, farm papers, magazines, or publications of any character, until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically all the magazines and journals and can quote a better price than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., - KNOXVILLE, TENN.

POULTRY SHOW SUPPLIES.

Secretaries will save time, worry, and money by sending to us for samples and prices of our supplies for poultry shows. We furnish Coop Labels, Entry Blanks, Score Cards, Express and Coop Tags, and the only Secretary's Entry and Score Book. This book is complete in every detail, and is worth ten times its cost to any Secretary. It is according to the latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection, double indexed, leather back and covers and cloth sides, round cornered. Price delivered \$2. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

6-PIECE "ROGERS" SPOON SET

We do not have to tell you it is the best. We know that you know that "ROGERS" always means BEST.



OUR NEW EXCLUSIVE DESIGN 6-PIECE ROGERS SPOON SET

and one year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN costs you only \$1.00. These spoons are made from a special high grade Solid Silver-Metal, beautiful finish and guaranteed to wear a life time. Will not corrode, tarnish or change color. Far superior to any silver plate. Each set of six teaspoons boxed separately and mailed direct to our subscribers. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to THE HEN and a set of these beautiful Rogers spoons delivered at your home. Or, send three subscribers at 50c. each, and we will send you a set free.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

Wabash Poultry Yards

ARITON, ALA.

BREEDERS OF

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

"WILBERS WORLD'S BEST"

AMERICAS GREATEST LAYERS & WINNERS

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS

"THE BLUE RIBBON STRAIN"

The best all purpose fowl, beautiful, profitable and good mothers. We will spare a few very choice birds from each variety at right prices. Eggs from our grand matings at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Order direct from this or write us your wants. We give you your money's worth.

WABASH POULTRY YARDS,

Dept. B. D. A. WALKER, Gen. Mgr., ARITON, ALA.

The Southern Planter

ONE YEAR FREE

As a special inducement to old and new subscribers alike we have arranged to send *The Industrious Hen* and *The Southern Planter*, Richmond, Va., one year for 50c.

We recommend *The Southern Planter* as one of the best farm publications in the South. Send to them for sample.

All subscriptions should be mailed to

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Knoxville, Tenn.

"HOUDANS OF QUALITY."

Cut prices on eggs. 100 choice breeders for sale. Free catalogue. Set eggs in June and July and hatch winners.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Box H, ORLEANS, IND.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(RINGLETS)

Winners Three Years in Succession at the Greenfield Poultry and Pet Stock Show

I breed from high-scoring birds that are mated for best results. I have made Barred Rocks a specialty for fifteen years.

EGGS AT \$2.00 PER 15.

COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2 TO \$5 EACH. GOOD ENOUGH TO SHOW

F. E. MENZIES
DYER, TENN.

THIS BROOD COOP



is rat, lice, mite, mink, weasel, rain proof. Easily taken apart and cleaned. Use our combination Trap and Setting Nest. Our feed coop feeds three kinds of feed, is a feed saver. Try our non-freezing watering tank, egg testers, etc. All

made of galvanized steel. Catalogue free. C. Hoskins & Co., 318 State St., Quincy, Ill. Dept. I. Agents wanted.

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THE ABOVE CLUB TO ONE ADDRESS, ALL FOR \$1.50

This is an unprecedented clubbing offer. Read the description of our handsome, instructive and interesting Wall Map Chart on another page. This premium, together with the finest agricultural paper and the best poultry paper in the South, all for only \$1.50. Order today. Address

The Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mites.

I would like for you to inform me how to keep mites off of setting hens. Don't seem to be any in the roosting house. Had it white-washed and scalded. Brooding house some distance from roosting house, inside of garden, where fowls have never used. Before the hens are through setting the mites make their appearance. By scalding and renewing the nests the hatch is then completed without further trouble. I have used tobacco and insect powder without effect. It is a mystery to me where they come from and what produces them. If you will inform me how to prevent them I will greatly appreciate it. I already know how to kill them. I read your paper with much interest and am well pleased.—F. M. B., South Carolina.

Answer.—The mites are in the brooding house, though you cannot see them. You must clean it out; remove everything, then go over it with kerosene or liquid lice killer; spray everywhere; pay particular attention to all cracks. If you can shut the house up, get some sulphur and burn it in the place after closing every opening as tight as possible. Let the fumes stay in for several hours. Mites do not stay on the hens, they live in cracks, under roosts, on planks, in trash, dirt and old lumber in the daytime; at night they get on the fowls. If the house has any place for them to crawl into or under you will find them there, under tar paper, sheathing, in cracks in the roof. Put the nets on a frame on low posts, paint the posts with coal tar or tie around each one a rag soaked in kerosene; this will protect the nests. We have known cases of mites being so bad in an old building that the only thing to do was to burn the building.

Eggs from a pen of Silver Wyandottes do not hatch. We have an inquiry from a subscriber, who has four Silver Wyandotte hens mated to a vigorous cockerel, the eggs have all proved infertile. We have mislaid this letter, so take this method of answering. The trouble may be too few hens for the male bird. Sometimes certain fowls will not mate together. It may possibly be the fault of the hens. We think the probable cause is that the male has some physical defect. We had a fine cockerel, last season, vigorous and active in all his duties: all eggs from hens mated to him were infertile—the trouble was caused by a physical defect. Mate your cockerel to other hens and see if the eggs will hatch. We believe you will get better chicks by using a good yearling cock.

Monroe Poultry Association.

Another good show will be held at Monroe, N. C., January 5 to 8, 1909. Some of the best birds in the country come from the North State and General Manager S. P. Dillon seems to know how to get them. He has a faculty of drawing bird lovers and workers around him and when the Monroe Association puts its shoulders to the wheel something rolls.

There is no Depression in the Poultry Industry.

We hear of depression of business on all sides and naturally the poultryman expected his share of it. We were interested in finding out to what extent the "hard times" struck the chicken business, so we went around to the Poultryman's Department Store, 9 west side Market square, to see what they thought of it.

Well, they were so busy that we had to wait our turn before we could get a chance to talk

to their managers. This looked good, but we thought possibly we had just happened to strike them in a busy time, but they informed us that business was good, and that they had no room or time to kick. On asking them it they were selling any incubators at this season they told us they had shipped four that day, and that their incubator sale had far exceeded their expectations. We looked around through the store and found their stock the best we have ever seen. They have added to their stock a great many new and labor saving appliances, and we prophesy that it will be only a short time until to think of poultry supplies will be to think of C. W. Henderson Co.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

LEGHORNS OF DUCK FAMILY.

Eggs, \$1.50 for 12. \$2.75 for 24.

\$5.00 for 50.

PAUL D. TRIGG, GLASGOW, KY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING AND STOCK FOR SALE

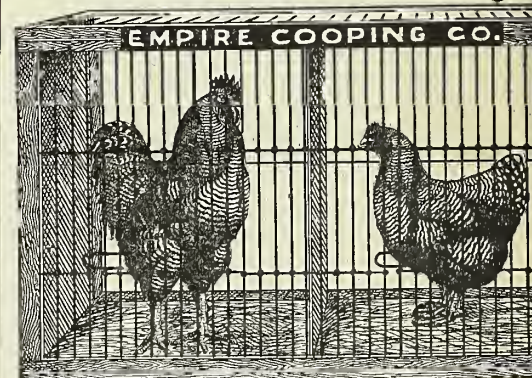
From prize winners. Eggs \$1.00 for 15. Mottled Anconas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Toulouse Geese eggs.

L. M. BARRETT, MORRISTOWN, TENN.

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FOR POULTRYMEN

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Fultonville, New York.



- A - DEE FARM

J. A. DINWIDDIE, PROP.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS and S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

For sale at reduced prices after June 1st, a grand lot of 1 and 2 year old Breeders. Also eggs at one-half price.

J. A. DINWIDDIE,

ROUTE 3,

NEW MARKET, TENN.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

The only choicest specimens in my breeding pens, and they are bred to lay as well as win. **Winnings:**—Wilmington, N. C., 1902: 1st and 2nd pullets. Wilmington, N. C., 1903: 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet and 1st pen. Charleston, S. C., 1905: 2nd cockerel and 2nd pen. Charleston, S. C., 1906: 1st cockerel, 2nd and 4th pullet. At the great Jamestown Exposition in the strongest class of Reds ever shown in the South I won 3rd cockerel. Charleston, S. C., 1907: 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pullet. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50—50.

P. R. BROOKS,

BLACK CREEK, N. C.

"The Romance of The Reaper."



By HERBERT N. CASSON.

Is a beautiful book recently published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, with 26 illustrations, many full pages, showing the reaper as used in various countries of the world. It is one of the most unique bits of advertising we have seen and is no doubt proving a winner.

To the Breeders of the Single Comb White Leghorn.

White Leghorns were one of my first loves in the pure bred poultry line, and I have bred them since 1884, and entered them in many of the South's leading exhibitions. The South is the home of this fowl. The Southern breeders of this world renowned egg producer should get together and keep them to the front (the very front) rank, where they naturally are and should remain. I think there is no better mode of doing it than for us, the breeders of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas and other states to get together at once and form a Southern S. C. White Leghorn Club, and offer special ribbons or other suitable awards that will enliven the breeders to compete in this class in every show held in any state; that the Association holding same will give us mention in their Premium Lists of our offer of specials in conjunction with their own prizes. I will head off a list of S. C. White Leghorn breeders of the South, donating \$5.00 with ten or as many more who will join me to help defray the cost of specials. Fellow breeders, get in line at once in this work, as we are nearing the fall shows and fairs and we can offer our specials in the premium lists. I trust to soon have enough of you that a treasurer and other officers can be elected so that we can get down to business at once, and not let our noble Whites fall the least bit by the wayside for any of the new fandangle breeds that are cropping up around us. Wake up from your reveries and let's to work on our favorite, the oldest and best fowl on earth, and let us keep her there. I will appreciate a letter from every breeder of S. C. Whites who loves his fowls and who is interested in this work to do it now and write his or her opinion on the subject. And after we organize let each one of us as time permits use our mouthpiece, the poultry press, to let our crow and cackle of S. C. White Leghorns be heard. We can write articles of interest on the history of our breed, their value as egg machines, their beauty, their size and breeding, care, etc., as we do it, there are many of us who are willing to learn by swapping our experience. Awaiting your prompt reply, I beg to remain yours fraternally,

GEO. A. EYRICH, Secretary,
P. O. Box 714, Stn. C., New Orleans, La.

Poultry at the Arkansas State Fair.

The Arkansas State Poultry and Pet Stock Association will endeavor to pull off the biggest and best poultry show at Hot Springs, Oct. 12 to 17, that has ever occurred in the Southwest. It has joined forces with the State Fair people, and a new poultry building will be erected. The Nashville, Ark., News further says: One day of the fair will be set apart to the use of the poultry people and designated as poultrymen's day, upon which occasion a poultry institute or school of instruction will be held in the grand stand free to all. Promi-

nent, practical poultrymen and well qualified instructors will be secured to render this program and no efforts will be spared to make this a highly valuable and instructive feature of this fair.

G. C. Watkins, of Siloam Springs, was appointed as superintendent of the poultry department and W. E. Hicks, of DeQueen, assistant superintendent. One of the best judges of poultry in the South will be secured to award the premiums.

A Great Novel.

Winston Churchill is preeminently the American novelist, and his latest book, "Mr. Crewe's Career," is, if not "the" American novel, at least as near it as any we are likely to have. On all accounts it is a remarkable story. To say that it is the best that Mr. Churchill has ever written is equivalent to calling it one of the most important novels of recent years. It is a love story with a background of political life, and it is hard to say whether the love affair of Austen Vane and Victoria Flint has greater charm than the plot and counterplot of political scheming, or vice versa. Readers will be sure to divide on this issue, but no one will dispute the strong claims and large interest of the story. Surely no one can ask for a more charming heroine than Victoria Flint, who in the end crowns with happiness the life of her strong young lover. Victoria is a heroine worthy of Mr. Churchill's best traditions—spirited, beautiful, delicate, and true. And Austen Vane is a hero fit for her love.

This charming book is published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, and may be had at bookstores for \$1.50.

Rubber Boots for Little Chicks.

I think THE HEN one of the best papers. It deals with the conditions in the South. The big journals are all right, but they are always talking about 20 below zero, ten feet of snow or nice warm mittens and rubber boots for little chicks.—Ben E. Berry, Memphis, Tenn.

Prize Winning Pekin Ducks.

Hayssen's Poultry Yards Co., Chunchuta, Ala., have sold their entire lot of fine prize winning Pekin Ducks to Mr. Will V. Zimmer, of Atlanta, Ga., who will continue to keep up the reputation these ducks have won, and will be pleased to fill orders for stock and eggs.

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Founts that cannot be thoroughly cleaned breed disease. The BANTY is the most sanitary, practical, and convenient fount on the market. Heavy galvanized iron—made to last. Write for name of nearest dealer and circular giving opinions of prominent breeders. Made in three sizes.

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Tennessee State Fair, Nashville,
September 21 to 26, 1908.



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ANTI-FAT treatment takes off fat at the rate of five pounds a week. No person is so fat but what it will reduce no matter where the excess fat is located—Bust, Hips, Stomach, Neck, Cheeks—it will quickly reduce without exercise, exertion or dieting.

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ANTI-FAT treatment reduces most obstinate cases. You can not be healthy and happy while you suffer from an excess of fat. Fat people are barred from the general pleasure of life and many times are subject to such diseases as Asthma, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble and Heart Disease.

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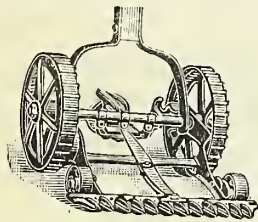
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Poultry Show Dates.

Secretaries and others interested are request-
ed to send in show dates of county and state
fairs and poultry shows for publication.

Adrian, Mich.—Dec. 8 to 14, 1908. F. V. Judson, Sec'y.

Akron, O.—Jan. 18 to 23, 1909. E. T. DeGraff, judge; J. W. Gauthier, Sec'y.

Anadarko, Okla.—Jan. 12-18, 1909. John Pfaff, Sec'y. Judge: Adam Thompson.

Asheville, N. C.—Dec. 1-4, 1908. Mrs. C. B. Campbell, Sec'y; F. J. Marshall, Judge.

Albert Lea, Minn.—F. A. Kappel, Sec'y, Jan. 4-9, 1909. Judge: C. H. Rhodes.

Athens, O.—Jan. 19 to 23, 1909. A. B. Shaner, judge; W. C. Hoodlet, Sec'y.

Auburn, N. Y.—J. H. Scott, Sec'y, Dec. 14-19, 1908.

Augusta, Ga.—Nov. 2 to 7, 1908. Judges, T. Reid Parish, C. W. Fowler, J. S. Jeffrey; comparison. W. A. Herman, Sec'y.

Baltimore, Md.—Jan. 5 to 9, 1909. G. O. Brown, Supt. Poultry; Dr. Chas. H. A. Meyer, Supt. Pigeons.

Bradford, Ill.—Dec., 1908. B. D. Phinnis, Sec'y.

Bristol, Va.—Tenn.—Dec. 16-19, 1908. J. H. Drevenstedt, Judge; W. H. Cochrane, Sec'y.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Dec. 1-5, 1908. R. L. Brasher, Sec'y.

Belvidere, Ill.—E. L. Robertson, Sec'y, Jan. 25-30, 1909. Judge, Geo. D. Holden.

Buffalo, N. Y.—G. J. Fellner, Sec'y, 37 Con-
don Avenue, Feb. 1-6, 1909. Judges: W. F. Brace, H. P. Schwab, S. Butterfield.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—J. H. Pearson, Sec'y.

Brantford, Ontario—Jas. L. McCormack, Sec'y, 33 Murry St., Jan. 3-7, 1909.

Brazil, Ind.—Jan. 11 to 15, 1909. Ben S. Myres, judge; J. C. Macdonald, Sec'y.

Boston, Mass.—W. B. Atherton, Sec'y, 30 Broad St., Jan. 12-16, 1909.

Centralia, Mo.—Feb. 1st to 5th. B. F. Din-
widdie, judge; D. M. Jennings, Sec'y.

Coffee County—Nov. 5 to 7, 1908. H. B. Lansden, Pres.; J. H. Ashley, Secretary; Man-
chester, Tenn.

Charlotte, N. C.—Jan. 15 to 19, 1909. R. L. Simmons and J. F. Jeffrey, judges; E. G. Warden, Sec'y and Treas.

Clarkston, Tenn.—Feb. 2-6, 1909. W. E. Clark, Sec'y. Judge: W. C. Denny.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Dec. 15 to 18, 1908. J. J. Naive, Sec'y-Treas.

Columbia, Mo.—Jan. 12th to 16th. E. C. Branch, judge; B. F. Dinwiddie, Sec'y.

Columbus, O.—Jan. 11 to 16, 1909.

Cleveland, O.—Jan. 26 to 30, 1909.

Columbus, O.—State Poultry Association,
Feb. 4 to 9, 1909. G. R. Haswell, Temp. Sec'y.

Circleville, O.

Cleburne, Texas.—Nov. 18 to 20, 1908. R. A. Davis, judge; R. L. Payne, Sec'y.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—O. W. Ilten, Sec'y, Jan. 25-30, 1909. Judges: Russell and Tucker.

Coldwater, Mich.—A. J. Skinner, Sec'y, Jan. 5-8, 1909. Judges: Frank Heck and J. W. Mulinix.

Cambridge, Ohio—James Cook Sarchet, Sec'y, Jan. 27-30, 1909. Judge: Chas. McClave.

Canonsburg, Penn.—Geo. C. McPeake, Sec'y, Jan. 4-9, 1909. Judge: A. F. Kummer.

Charleston, S. C.—Dec. 8 to 11, 1908. Geo. O. Brown, judge; P. A. Robertson, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, O.—Jan. 12 to 16, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; Julius Freideborn, Sec'y.

Dodge City, Kansas—Dec. 9 to 12, 1908. K. C. Beck, Judge; F. A. Etrick, Sec'y, Dodge City, Kan.

Doros, Iowa—Jan. 19 to 30, 1909.

Danville, Ill.—C. S. Johnson, Sec'y, Dec. 18, Jan. 2, 1909. Judge: Geo. D. Holden.

Decatur, Ill.—Chas. W. Keyes, Sec'y, care of Bradley Bros., Jan. 11-16, 1909. Judge: Heimlich.

Dover, N. J.—W. H. Bidgood, Sec'y, Nov. 23-28. Judges: Drevenstedt and W. J. Stan-
ton.

Dixon, Ill.—Jan. 25 to 30, 1909. Calvin Ott, judge; A. G. Hill, Sec'y.

Decatur, Ind.—Jan. 6 to 9, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; Chas. E. Madgly, Sec'y.

Evans City, Pa.—Jan. 12 to 16, 1909. H. A. Emmel, judge; C. Fred Shaffer, Sec'y.

Elgin, Ill.—W. W. Britton, Sec'y, Dec. 28, 1908, Jan. 2, 1909. Judges: McClave and Thos. S. Falkner.

Enid, Okla.—J. A. Taggart, Sec'y, Wauk-
omis, Jan. 4-9, 1909. Judge: H. B. Savage.

Elwood, Ind.—Dec. 22 to 26, 1908. S. T. Campbell, judge; C. R. Wilson, Sec'y.

Franklin, Ind.—Jan. 18 to 23, 1909.

Findlay, Ohio—E. K. Smith, Sec'y, Dec. 15-19, 1908. Judges: Campbell and Long.

Fairmount, W. Va.—Dec. 8 to 11, 1908. S. T. Campbell, judge; C. D. Conaway, Sec'y.

Greenfield, Tenn.—January 19-22, 1909; F. J. Marshall, judge; R. E. Perry, secretary.

Greenville, S. C.—Jan. 12 to 15, 1909. J. H. Drevenstedt, Judge; W. P. Stewart, Sec'y.

Guthrie, Okla.—E. B. Henry, Sec'y, Jan. 11-16, 1909. Judge: H. B. Savage.

Gratiot County Poultry and Pet Stock As-
sociation, Ithaca, Mich., Dec. 15 to 18 inclu-
sive. Sharp Butterfield, judge; E. J. McCall,
Ithaca, Mich., Secretary.

Greenfield, Ill.—Nov. 17 to 22. S. T. Camp-
bell, judge; Miss Carrie Allen, Sec'y.

Hagerstown, Md.—Oct. 13-16, 1908. W. Frank Spahr, Sec'y. Judges: Chas. McClave, Geo. O. Brown, J. H. Drevenstedt, Eugene Sites.

Hartsville, O.—Dec. 30 to 31, 1908, Jan. 1 to 2, 1909; Wick Hathaway, judge; R. J. Pilgrim, Sec'y.

Hamilton, Ontario—R. J. Weston, Sec'y 327 Queen St. S., Nov. 9-13, 1908.

Hillsboro, O.—Oct. 12 to 14, 1908. Com-
parison. Wade Turner, Sec'y Poultry Dept.

Honolulu, Hawaii—J. J. Greene, Sec'y, Box 587.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Feb. 1 to 5, 1909.

Jackson, Mich.—Chas. P. Orwick, Sec'y, Dec. 14-19, 1908. Judge: O. L. McCord.

Jeanerette, La.—Sept. 9 to 13, 1908. L. M. Grevenberg, Sec'y; T. L. Bayne, judge.

Kansas City, Mo.—Jan. 18 to 23, 1909.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Dec. 9 to 12, 1908. Hutch-
inson and Marshall, judges; Jno. G. Jennings,
Sec'y.

Lima, O.—Jan. 4 to 9, 1909.

Lebanon, Tenn., Dec. 4 to 8, 1908. H. T. Norman, Sec'y; J. C. Vaughn, Asst. Sec'y.

LaGrange, Ind.—G. A. Gage, Sec'y, R. F. D. no. 6, Jan. 4-8, 1909. Judge: McClave.

Lexington, Ky.—Frank L. Smith, Sec'y, Jan. 4-8, 1909. Judge: J. H. Drevenstedt.

Lansing, Mich.—J. A. Turner, Sec'y, Jan. 2-7, 1909. Judge: Jas. A. Tucker.

Lincoln, Neb.—Luther P. Ludden, Sec'y, Jan. 18-23, 1909. Judges: C. H. Rhodes, F. H. Shellabarger and Adam Thompson.

Lebanon, Ky.—Dec. 8 to 12, 1908. F. L. Shaw, judge; J. Lum Abell, Sec'y.

Logansport, Ind.—Jan. 26th to 30th. B. F. Dinwiddie, judge; Thos. J. Flanagan, Sec'y.

Manchester Poultry Association—Nov. 16 to 20, 1908. Chas. M. Murphey, Sec'y; South
Manchester, Conn.

McMinnville, Tenn.—Nov. 24 to 28, 1908.

R. M. Rheams, Sec'y-Treas.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Chas. O. Johnson, Sec.,
4201 Colfax Ave. North, Jan. 13-20, 1909.

Judges: Geo. D. Holden and D. E. Hale.

Mitchell, S. D.—Wm. Scallin, Sec'y, Jan. 25-31, 1909.

Monroe, N. C.—Jan. 5, 6, 7, 8, 1909. Judges
F. J. Marshall, W. S. Church; G. B. Caldwell,
Sec'y.

Mobile, Ala.—Nov. 24 to 27, 1908. Loring
Brown, judge (comparison); J. M. Sturtevant,
Sec'y. Kushla, Ala.

Morristown, Tenn.—Sept. 30, Oct. 2, 1908;
T. L. Bayre, judge; B. Neil, Sec'y.

Mound Valley, Kans.—Jan. 6th to 9th. B. F. Dinwiddie, judge; M. C. Taylor, Sec'y.

New York, N. Y.—Henry V. Crawford, Sec-
Montclair, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1908 Jan. 2, 1909.

Nashville, Tenn.—Benj. D. Hill, Sec'y, Dec. 8-12, 1908. Judges: Thos. S. Falkner and
Chas. McClave.

Nashville, Tenn. (State Fair) Sep. 21 to 26,
1908. S. T. Campbell, judge; Jno. R. Murkin-
Sec'y.

Oakland, Cal.—C. G. Hinds, Sec'y, 538 Pac-
ific Ave., Alameda, Dec. 7-12, 1908. Judge,
M. S. Gardner.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—H. H. Hawley, Sec'y,
Jan. 24-30, 1909. Judges: McCord and Fite.

Oshkosh, Wis.—James F. Irvine, Sec'y, Jan. 16-22, 1909. Judges: D. E. Hale and J. A. Tucker.

Pickens, S. C., Dec. 2 to 4, 1908. Loring
Brown, Judge; J. N. Hallum, Secretary, Pick-
ens, S. C.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 2 to 5, 1908, O. H. Quen-
tin, Secretary, Paterson, N. J.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Dec. 28 to 30, 1908.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan. 19 to 23, 1909.

Polo, Ill.—Feb. 1 to 6, 1909.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Feb. 17 to 22, 1909.

Portland, Ore.—Jan. 13 to 19, 1909. W. C. Denny, judge; J. E. Windle, Lents, Sec'y.

Peoria, Ill.—Nov. 24 to 30, 1908. Jas. A. Tucker and W. E. Stanfield, judges; Dewey
A. Seeley, Sec'y.

Port Huron, Mich.—Robert S. Taylor, Sec'y,
Jan. 20-23, 1909. Judges: Calvin Ott, F. W. Traviss, W. M. Wise.

Randall, Iowa, Dec. 11 to 15, 1908. D. M. Anderson, Secretary. Geo. D. Holden, Judge.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Jan. 12 to 15, 1909. F. J. Marshall, Judge; W. H. Brice, Sec'y. and
Treas.

Rockford, Ind.—Jan. 11 to 16, 1909.

Rockville, Md.—January 25 to 30, 1909. Cal-
vin Hicks, Sec'y.

Springfield, O.—Jan. 18 to 23, 1909.

Salem, Ind.—Will hold next show Dec. 28 to
Jan. 2, 1909. F. J. Heacock, Secretary; J. C. Clipp and F. J. Fchock, Judges.

Sheridan, Ind.—Dec. 28, 1908 to Jan. 2,
1909; J. T. Richardson, Secretary, Sheridan,
Ind.

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Great Layers, Snow White and Winners in 22 of America's Best Shows—under 18 National Judges. Birds fit for any show. 200 Choice Breeders at Bargain Prices to make room for 1,000 Grand Early Maturing Youngsters. Eggs now half price. Fine 40 page catalogue for stamp, worth dollars to you; tells how we breed, feed old and young, etc. Write us your wants.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Pronounced (of good shape and almost perfect markings) by the judge after scoring. Eggs from three pens. Write me before purchasing.

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RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDERS FROM THEIR NATIVE LAND.

This month finishes the EGG SEASON and we shall sell off a number of our BREEDERS to make room for the young stock. Buy early so as to get a good choice, and IMPROVE YOUR BLOOD on the female side. A limited number of yearling males for sale.

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I breed but one variety. In buying from me you run no risks in getting mixed stock. I guarantee a good hatch from eggs. Also guarantee birds I ship to satisfy my customers or same may be returned. Your inquiry or order will have prompt attention. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100.

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Seattle, Wash.—January 19 to 25, 1909. W. C. Denny, judge; N. Anderson, Sec'y.
Saint Louis, Mo.—T. W. Orcust, Sec'y, 5972a Highland Ave., Nov. 23-28, 1908. Judges D. P. Shove, T. M. Campbell, John Hettich.
Slater, Mo.—T. E. Quisenberry, Sec'y, Dec. 8-12, 1908. Judges: D. T. Heimlich, C. H. Rhodes and Adam Thompson.
Sand Creek, Okla.—C. L. Bickerdike, Sec'y, Dec. 9-12, 1908. Judge: C. A. Emry.
Shawnee, Okla.—Mrs. J. B. Roe, Sec'y, Jan. 25-30, 1909.
Salt Lake City, Utah—C. J. Sander, Sec'y, 906 Lincoln Ave., Jan. 25-30, 1909. Judge: D. T. Heimlich.
Stillwater, Okla.—Robt. A. Lowry, Sec., Jan. 4-9, 1909. Judge: H. B. Savage.
Toledo, Ohio—L. C. Taylor, Sec'y, Gibsonburg, Jan. 19-26, 1909. Judges: J. A. Tucker, W. E. Stanfield and J. W. Mulinix.
Tacoma, Wash.—Seth W. Geer, Sec'y, Jan. 5-10, 1909. Judge: Geo. H. Northup.
Troy, O.—Jan. 26 to 29, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; H. E. Bruce, Sec'y.
Union City, Tenn.—Jan. 12 to 15, 1909. Ike Wade, Secy.
Victoria, B. C.—Jan. 25, 1909. W. C. Denny, judge; W. E. Nachtrieb, Sec'y.
Van Wert, O.—Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, 1908-9. S. T. Campbell, judge; R. P. Everly, Sec'y.
Warsaw, Ill.—Dec. 16 to 19, 1908. Chas. V. Keeler, judge; Chas. Poor, Secy.
Waverly, Tenn. (Sec'y please furnish date). John B. Bowman, Secy.; W. J. Sugg, Asst. Secy.-Treas.
Waldron, Ark.—J. F. Anderson, Sec., Dec. 10-11, 1908; R. A. Davis, judge.
Wheeling, W. Va.—Jan. 18 to 23, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; T. S. Meek, Sec'y.
Wynnewood, Okla.—F. J. Stowe, Sec'y, Dec. 14-19, 1908.
Yoki, Wash.—Jan. 6 to 13, 1909. W. C. Denny, judge; L. D. Green, Sec'y.
Youngstown, Ohio—Geo. B. Miller, Sec'y, 321 Commerce St., Jan. 11-16, 1909. Judges: W. E. Stanfield and J. E. Gault.
Zanesville, O.—Jan. 20 to 23, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; W. E. Thomas, Sec'y.

State Fairs.

Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, October 6 to 17; George P. Barnes, Secretary and General Manager.
Alabama, Montgomery, Oct. 19-24, 1908. Robert Tate, Secy.
Arkansas State Fair.—Hot Springs, Oct. 12 to 17, 1908. G. C. Watkins, Siloam Springs, Supt.; W. E. Hicks, DeQueen, Assistant Supt. Central Arkansas State Fair Association.—Carlisle, Oct. 19 to 23, 1908. W. S. King, Supt., Lonoke; G. C. Watkins, judge, Siloam Springs.
Columbia, S. C., State Fair, October 26 to 30, 1908. E. J. Watson, Commissioner.
Denver, Col., Interstate Fair and Exposition—Sept. 7 to 12, 1908. G. C. Fuller, Secy.
Georgia, at Atlanta, Oct. 8-24, 1908. Frank Weldon, Secy.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 14 to 19, 1908. M. C. Rankin, Frankfort, Ky.
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson—Oct. 27 to Nov. 6, 1908. N. L. Hutchinson, poultry judge; W. C. Taylor, Supt., Jackson.
Memphis, Tenn., Tri-State Fair Association, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, 1908. R. M. Williams, Mgr.
North Carolina State Fair Raleigh—Oct. 12 to 17, 1908. S. L. Paterson, Commissioner.
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn., September 21 to 26. J. W. Russwurm, secretary.
Virginia, at Richmond, Oct. 5-10, 1908. G. W. Koerner, Commissioner.
West Tennessee Fair, Jackson, October 7-5 days.

County Fairs.

Batesburg, S. C.—Tri-County Fair, Oct. 12-16. J. W. Dreher, Secy.
Clarksville, Tenn.—August 28; 3 days.
Columbia, Tenn.—September 14; 7 days.
Cookeville, Tenn.—September 18; 3 days.
Cumberland City, Tenn., Sept. 9-4 days.
Fayetteville, Tenn.—August 10; 6 days.
Gallatin, Tenn.—August 26-4 days.
Kingston, Tenn., Sept. 8 to 11, 1908.
Lexington, S. C.—Oct. 20-24. C. M. Efrid, Secy.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.—September 7; 6 days.
Pulaski, Tenn.—September 11; 3 days.
Rome, Tenn., Sept. 10-3 days.
Spartanburg, S. C.—Nov. 3-6, 1908. Paul V. Moore, Secy.
Sumter, S. C.—Nov. 7-13. W. R. Burgess, Secy.
Shelbyville, Tenn.—September 1; 5 days.
Tullahoma, Tenn.—August 24; 6 days.
Winchester, Tenn.—August 17; 6 days.

Licensed Poultry Judges.

Below is a list of Licensed Poultry Judges of the American Poultry Association. Send \$2 and we will insert your name and address under this head for one year:

Chas. V. Keeler,.....Winamac, Ind.
S. T. Campbell,.....Mansfield, Ohio
Clarence W. King,.....Romulus, N. Y.
John Dudley,.....Emporia, Kansas
O. P. Greer,.....Bourbon, Ind.
A. B. Shaner,.....Lanark, Ill.
Phil Feil,.....Canal Dover, Ohio
F. J. Marshall.....College Park, Ga.

Kentucky Fair Dates.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1908 as far as reported. Officers of fairs are requested to report to us any omissions or correction or dates.

Stanford, July 22—3 days.
Georgetown, July 28—5 days.
Henderson, July 28—5 days.
Lancaster, July 29—3 days.
Winchester, August 4—4 days.
Madisonville, August 4—5 days.
Danville, August 5—3 days.
Lexington, August 10—5 days.
Uniontown, August 11—5 days.
Burkesville, August 11—4 days.
Broadhead, August 12—3 days.
Springfield, August 12—4 days.
Shepherdsville, August 18—4 days.
Columbia, August 18—4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 18—4 days.
Richmond, August 18—4 days.
Leitchfield, August 18—3 days.
Vanceburg, August 19—4 days.
Barbourville, August 19—3 days.
Erlanger, August 19—4 days.
Ewing, August 20—3 days.
London, August 25—4 days.
Elizabethtown, August 25—3 days.
Shelbyville, August 25—4 days.
Burlington, August 26—4 days.
Germantown, August 26—4 days.
Morgantown, August 27—3 days.
Somerset, September 1—4 days.
Paris, September 1—5 days.
Hardinsburg, September 1—3 days.
Fern Creek, September 2—4 days.
Monticello, September 8—4 days.
Hodenville, September 8—3 days.
Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, Tri-County Fair,
Sanders, September 9—4 days.
Glasgow, September 9—4 days.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, September
14—5 days.
Mayfield, September 23—4 days.
Falmouth, September 30—4 days.

One Ad. Brought 100 Inquiries and Sold 700 Birds.

The Industrious Hen:—We have carried an ad with you for several years and it has always brought results. We put in a 3-inch special month before last and we received more than one hundred inquiries and moved several hundred birds. In fact we are sold completely out and therefore must stop our ad until we get our growing stock ready.

Very truly yours,
PORTER-GEORGE POULTRY CO.

WANTED**INFORMATION
REGARDING
A GOOD FARM**

for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from Owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address,
L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 198, Rochester, N. Y.

**R. C. Rhode Island Reds
EXCLUSIVELY**

21 acres and all my time devoted to them. Won 21 Ribbons and Silver Cup last 2 shows. Eggs, Best Pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100. Free Range, \$5.00 per 100. 75 big husky Cockerels at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

H. T. SHANNON

Box S. Cary Station, Ill.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

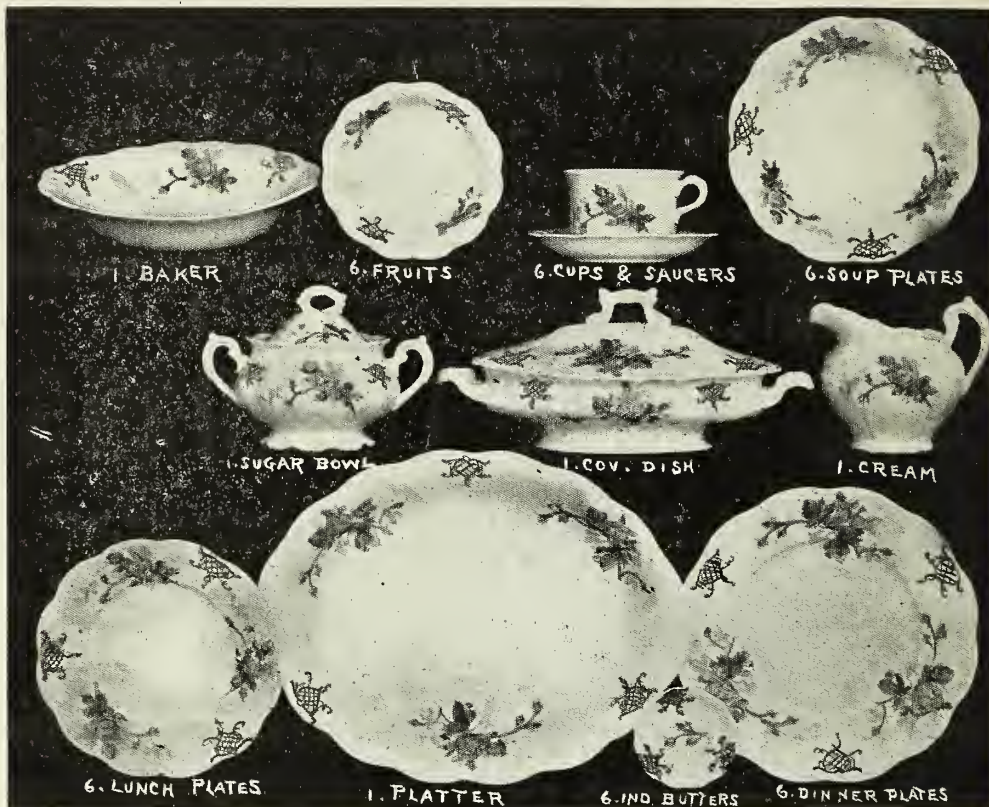
Are the BEST fowl on earth. Ask me "WHY?"

At St. Louis, Nov. 1907, on three entries I won 3 ribbons. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

E. F. GILLET,

R. F. D. 3. ROCKFORD, ILL.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BRIDAL DINNER SET

**Each Piece Guaranteed**

We are offering to our subscribers for a limited time a chance to get a beautiful 49-piece, **LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SET**, absolutely free. For beauty, durability, exquisite workmanship and finish these sets cannot be surpassed. Each piece is embossed and decorated with gold, with a vine of wild roses in green and pink, and will astonish and please any housewife. It is guaranteed to be as claimed or money will be refunded. We do not show here a complete set, but enough to convince any one that it is worth more than we ask for it. A beautiful lithograph in Red, Blue and Gold, showing the colors used in decorating this set, will be sent free on request. The set is composed of the following pieces:

1 Baker
6 Fruit Plates
6 Cups
6 Saucers
6 Soup Plates
1 Sugar Bowl

1 Covered Dish
1 Cream Pitcher
6 Lunch Plates
1 Platter
6 Individual Butters
6 Dinner Plates

FORTY-NINE PIECES IN ALL.

How to Secure one of these Handsomely Decorated Limoges China Dinner Sets:

The retail factory price of this set is \$7.50. We will send one of these sets, freight prepaid, to any address for a club of 15 subscribers to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, at 50c each, (either new or old, or we will send this set to any one in the United States, freight prepaid, for \$6.50.) Each set will be securely packed and shipped direct.

Every reader of this paper who can possibly use this choice dinner set ought to be able to secure fifteen subscribers to the HEN and get the set free.

If you desire to work up this club of 15 subscribers we will send you sample copies, order sheet and blank receipt book. Take hold today; order your samples, and begin canvassing among your friends. You will be surprised how easy subscribers will come. Address

**The Industrious Hen Company,
Knoxville, Tennessee**

On Andrew Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie's early business life in America, beginning at fourteen years as a messenger at a monthly wage of \$11.25, will be the subject of a personal sketch by David Homer Bates in the July Century. Mr. Bates who is the author of "Lincoln in the Telegraph Office," has filled his narrative of "The Turning-point of Mr. Carnegie's Career" with many anecdote of homely and significant interest.

Charlotte Poultry Association.

At a monthly meeting of the Charlotte, N. C., Association, held May 28, Mr. J. K. A. Alexander was elected president to succeed Mr. B. S. Davis, resigned. Mr. E. G. Wardin, who was elected at a previous meeting to succeed Mr. W. B. Alexander, resigned, was present and signified his willingness to take hold of the work at once and help make the 12th annual show the largest and best yet. Mr. John P. Greene was elected first vice-president. Geo. L. Dooley, Asst. Sec. The punishment fits the crime.

Tennessee State Fair is Working with County Fairs.

It has been found that in those States that have the biggest and best State Fairs will be found the largest number of useful County Fairs. These two varieties of exhibitions have their own individual realms of usefulness, and the spirit and enterprise aroused in promoting one is manifested in the increased interest in the other. Since the establishment of the Tennessee State Fair on a permanent footing several counties that had before been "fairless" have gotten together good county organizations and several of the older County Fairs of the State have taken on a new life. The State Fair management is doing every thing possible to encourage this spirit of co-operation.

Has The Right Name.

Livermore, Ky., March 17, 1908.
Industrious Hen Co.:
GENTLEMEN—Please find enclosed check for \$5, payment on my ad. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN certainly has the right name. She has gotten some nice orders for me in the short time she has had my ad.
Yours truly,
A. A. CHIVERTON.

Commonwealth Hotel

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.



Offers rooms with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day and up; rooms with private bath for \$1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath for \$3.00 per day and up. Weekly rates on rooms with hot and cold water and shower baths \$6.00 to \$9.00; rooms with private baths \$9.00 to \$12.00; suites of two rooms and bath \$15.00 to \$22.00.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Stone floors. Nothing wood but the doors.
Equipped with its own Sanitary Vacuum Cleaning Plant.

Long Distance Telephone in Every Room
STRICTLY A TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

Send for Booklet.

STORER F. CRAFTS,
Manager.

Does It Pay?

Dear Sirs:—I sold my Wyandottes within five days after your last month's issue containing my ad, and have had a number of inquiries about my Buff Leghorns. Have just sold them today. "It pays to advertise."
Yours truly, E. C. HAMILTON.

Pearl Grit

Hard, shining, sharp; just what old hens and new chicks scramble for. Makes muscles, bones, shell, yolk, feathers. 3 sizes. Free booklet, "True Grit," tells why "Pearl" means economy. Write, THE OHIO MARBLE COMPANY, Box 225, N. Wayne St. Piqua, O.

Paralysis

Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at last by Chase's Special Blood and Nerve, Kidney and Liver Tablets which force new life and strength into the paralyzed parts. A month's trial will convince you. Write for full particulars.—P. 3.
Dr. Chase, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRI-STATE FARMER, ONE YEAR -- 50C.
INDUSTRIOUS HEN, ONE YEAR -- 50C.
FOR A SHORT TIME, BOTH FOR -- 50C.

SEND ORDERS TO
THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

DITTO'S "R. I. REDS."

Winners at New York, Jamestown, Nashville, Louisville and all leading shows of Silver Trophies. Cups and special prizes for shape and color. Eggs half price. Circular free.

D. L. DITTO, - BRANDENBURG, KY.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

My breeding pens now for sale. Also layers in any numbers. Write me. Circular.

W. E. GABHART, Box M, Bohon, Ky.

CHEROKEE FARM

Half Price Sale of Reds.

To make room I will sell at half price heretofore asked. One and two year old breeding stock of my fine S. C. R. I. Reds; also eggs at half price. R. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 15 for \$1.00. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, 25c each.

C. W. HICKS, Prop.
Madisonville, - Tenn.

**BRED
TO
LAY**

WHITE WYANDOTTES

By mating our best layers to males from bens with records of 204 to 247 eggs in one year, we have developed in our strain, an inherited capacity for large egg production which makes them persistent layers the year around. Our circular tells more about them.

J. BRICAULT, M. D. V.
Andover, Mass.

There is every reason to use **Amatite**

There is no reason to use shingles TO-DAY

"Off with the Old-on with the NEW"

Amatite ROOFING

Better Than Shingles

THOUSANDS of people buy shingles for their roofs rather than face the prospect of painting a ready roofing every year or two.

Shingles are expensive, but they are actually cheaper during ten years than a ready roofing which needs frequent painting to keep it free from leaks.

Amatite roofing costs less than half as much as shingles and does not need painting either. It is easier to lay and will give years of long hard service without any care.

Amatite has a real mineral surface. That's why it needs no painting. Once laid on your roof your building has real protection.

Amatite is easier to lay than ever this year. The liquid cement for the laps does not require heating before use. A three-inch smooth margin is left at the edge of the sheet so that the laps will be tight fitting and easily cemented. The large headed nails which we furnish save fussing with caps, which rust easily.

Amatite is up-to-date.

Send for a sample and look it over. You'll never buy any other.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New, York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

Prize of \$100.

The Tennessee Berkshire Association, to encourage the showing of hogs of this breed, has decided to offer a prize fund of \$100 for the best Tennessee owned Berkshires shown at the State Fair. This is in addition to other awards.

Southwest Officers Branch of A. P. A.

In the vote, just completed, for officers of the Southwest Branch of the American Poultry Association, the result is shown herewith. The officers for the coming year will be: President, Hy. Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-president of Missouri, W. M. Beal, Kansas City, Mo.; Vice-president of Kansas, C. H. Rhodes, Topeka, Kans.; Vice-president of Texas, H. B. Savage, Belton, Tex.; Vice-president of Arkansas, J. F. Anderson, Waldron, Ark.; Vice-president of Louisiana, R. E. Bruce, Crescent, La.; Secretary and Treasurer, E. L. Delventhal, Warrenton, Mo.

The Texas State Fair More Liberal Than Ever Before.

They have erected a new \$6,000.00 poultry building, have bought over \$2,000.00 worth of new Empire coops, and are offering as much if not more prize money than any fair in the United States; \$7.50 is offered for all the first pens and \$4.00 for all second pens. \$75.00 is offered for the best solid colored pen and \$75.00 for the best parti-colored pen. Although the fair lasts two weeks the poultry will be compelled to stay only one week and fanciers will do well to make this show. The date is October 17th. The entry blanks and premium lists are now ready and can be had by addressing C. P. Van Winkle, Mgr. Poultry Dept., Box 1074, Dallas, Texas.

Notice of Consolidation.

Notice is hereby given that by a majority vote, 226, the American White Plymouth Rock Club has consolidated with the White Plymouth Rock Club and is now part and parcel thereof. All breeders of White Plymouth Rocks are cordially invited to join this club. The club will issue a handsome catalog in September, and it is desired that a goodly list of members be enrolled early enough to have their names enrolled therein. With the list of nearly 700 names now on the rolls, and what new names come in before August 10, (the date that forms close) there should be from twelve to fifteen hundred names on the roll in the new catalog. Show secretaries are particularly requested to make note of this consolidation, and address all requests for ribbons and specials for next season to Chas. A. Ward, Sec-Treas., Bethel, Conn.

East Tennessee Poultry Show.

E. E. Carter, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the East Tennessee Poultry Association, has appointed the following committees for the Fourth Annual Poultry Show, to be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on December 9, 10, 11, 12, 1908:

Advertising, Specials and Printing—J. H. Henderson, Jno. A. McMillan, J. C. White, T. E. McLean, H. L. Freymond, R. P. Williams and Sam M. Cooper. **School Tickets**—Sam M. Cooper, Fred E. Carter and W. L. George. **Coops and Ribbons**—H. L. Freymond, R. S. Porter and Jno. E. Jennings. **Hall Committee**—R. P. Williams and R. B. Ragsdale. **New Members**—J. A. Dinwiddie, C. P. Hale and T. L. Bayne. **Railroad Rate Committee**—D. M. Owen and Thos. E. McLean. The Judges are: F. J. Marshall, of College Park, Ga., and N. L. Hutchinson, of Crystal Springs, Miss.

The Fourteenth Annual Chicago Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Show will be held in Chicago, January 25 to 30, 1909.—Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill., Secretary.

A goat can not jump very high, but he can almost climb a tree.

Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas

BLUE BLOODED, FARM RAISED, PRIZE WINNING, MONEY MAKERS.

The fowls for eggs, for meat, for general purposes. Won in Buffs, 1st cock, 1st ckel, 1st and 2nd hen. In Minorcas, 1st and 2nd hen at Morristown Show, Owen, judge. My fowls are great egg producers, lay when eggs are scarce. They are full of vigor, vitality and vim. Eggs, Orpington, \$2.50. Minorcas, \$2.00, a setting.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, Hill Top Poultry Farm, R2, Russellville, Tenn.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

WILLIAM COOK STRAIN



I have unquestionably the finest stock in the South. I have won prizes at Madison Square, Tennessee State Fair and at Nashville, in fact have never missed a premium where shown.

YOU CANNOT FIND BETTER ORPINGTONS

First Premium Eggs \$5 for 15. Second Premium \$3 for \$15

Mrs. S. C. BRIDGEWATER, Dixon Springs, Tenn.

PINE HURST DAIRY, FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM

Fine Royal Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks, Line Bred for 10 years for Winter eggs, Standard size and color. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Free Range. Fine Jersey Cattle. Write me. I have stamps.

D. W. DUNCAN, Prop. R. No. 5. CLEVELAND, TENN.

POULTRYMEN

Send for our new 36 page Illustrated Poultry Catalogue. Absolutely Free.

EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, MARIETTA, PENNSYLVANIA.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees of Any Description

PECANS OUR SPECIALTY

Illustrated and descriptive catalogue free if you mention this paper. Write now.

ARCADIA NURSERIES, J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr., MONTICELLO, FLA.



...SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS... STRAWBERRY HILL POULTRY YARDS

I. DAVENPORT WILLIAMS, Prop. and Supt. Box 287 Richmond, Va.

Mem. Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club and Va. Poultry Association.

At Richmond Jan. 9-15, (Wittman Judge), 1st Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet. 8 Specials, including two Silver Cups for best display in class offered by Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club and Va. Breeders. At Jamestown, 4th Pen, 6th Cockerel on immature birds. Also Highest Awards Va. State Fair and Richmond 1906. Eggs from Exhibition matings, both cockerel and pullet line \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$7 per 50, \$10 per 75, \$12 per 100. From Utility matings \$1 per 15, \$6 per 100. Two-thirds hatch guaranteed or number of eggs duplicated at half price. Stock for sale at all times.

SOUTHERN FARM LOCATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS

GRAIN FARMS
COTTON FARMS
DAIRY FARMS

POULTRY FARMS

FRUIT FARMS
HAY FARMS
TRUCK FARMS

In the States of

Virginia North Carolina Georgia Alabama
Tennessee South Carolina Kentucky Mississippi

FINE CLIMATE, GOOD MARKETS, AMPLE RAINFALL, CHEAP FUEL

OPENINGS FOR INDUSTRIES

Lumber Lands, Coal Lands, Stone Lands, Iron Ore Lands

FACTORY SITES

In Close Association with Water Power, Fuel and Raw Material.

Information about any part of the South and any kind of business furnished free by addressing M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.; W. L. HENDERSON, Southern Agent, Equitable Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Leading FARM and
POULTRY Journal
of the
SOUTH



Laying Contest with Andalusians and White Face Black Spanish.

I put 11 Blue Andalusian pullets and 5 hens in a pen that contained about one-quarter of an acre and 9 White Face Black Spanish pullets and 3 hens in another pen of the same size and fed both pens of fowls on whole grain, both corn and wheat, twice a day, and gave them fresh water in the morning; enough to last them the entire day. I kept plenty of oyster shells and grit in each pen and kept a record of the eggs produced during the months of March, April and May, 1907. Every hen was apparently in perfect health at the start and at the end of ninety-two days still in perfect health, with combs red and bright and still laying. The only difference I could note in appearance was they looked like they might have lost some flesh although I did not weigh them in or out. In March the Andalusians produced 252 eggs; in April they produced 224 eggs and in May they produced 276 eggs, making a total of 752 eggs for 16 head in ninety-two days, or a fraction over 8 eggs a day gathered from the Andalusian pen of 9 hens. The Spanish pen produced 206 eggs in March, 183 eggs in April, and 179 eggs in May, making a total of 568 eggs in ninety-two days, or a fraction over 6 eggs a day gathered from Spanish pen of 11 hens and 5 pullets, each day. I have reared and bred Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, B. P. Rocks, Spanish and Andalusians, and discarded all but B. P. Rocks, Spanish and Andalusians, as from my own experience, Spanish and Andalusians produce me more eggs than any other breed, and I like the B. P. Rocks for a market fowl, and they lay very well. I also find fowls fed on grain of different kinds produce more eggs than from soft feed. I use considerable cane seed as feed. My hen house is fifty-two feet long by twenty-five feet wide; dirt floor, made with a partition in the middle, and a run ten feet wide and the length of the house on the south side. Same is boxed, with no strips over cracks, and poultry netting on the south side of run, east and west of run. The house has flat board roof with tar roof over it, 16 feet high at front and 8 feet at outer edge of run, that gives me ample room to stand up; use carpenters' wood horses as roost poles most of the time, about three feet

high, and I throw same out in the sunshine and rain when I deem it necessary. I sweep up the house and run once a week and throw droppings in a barrel or box, which I keep in the hen house until I put the droppings on the garden or some other piece of land. I white-wash the house inside and outside usually once a year. On cold, bad days I keep fowls in the house all day, giving them the whole house and run to exercise in and in the winter months and fall I house from 100 to 200 birds in same, giving them the whole house and run. I rear all my young chicks away from the hen house in roost boxes, placed in the shade under trees, and have 200 small chickens, Spanish, Andalusians and B. P. Rocks from a week to two months old, and will take off a hundred or more in August and September. I buy scrub hens to set and rear my small chicks and have never had an Andalusian or Spanish hen to get broody. B. P. Rocks will get broody, but one usually too large and fat to set, breaking too many eggs and mashing young chicks in the nest. I commence to cull flocks by eating a good many young roosters and pullets at seven weeks old to nine weeks, keeping what I judge the best. Sometimes I caponize some of my B. P. Rocks at three months old, which make the best of eating fowls at eighteen months old when fat. I use lamp oil to keep lice off, using same at night, so the sun cannot blister and take the feathers off, as it will evaporate before morning. Gapes is the worst enemy I have, which I believe is caused by exposure to dampness, cool nights and early dews, and rains early in the spring, and the trouble is not in the soil. One year you can cope with it very successfully, and next year it will get the best of you, and the remedy is to kill, for it only makes a stunted bird. Preventives are easier than cures.—A. N. B.

Colorado Interstate Fair and Exposition.

The Colorado Interstate Fair and Exposition will be held the second week in September at Denver. G. C. Fuller, acting secretary, will send copy of premium list to anyone upon request.

Good Results from North and South.

We have been constant advertisers in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN ever since the first issue. We regard it as a fine advertising medium for the poultryman. It certainly has brought us good results, both from the North and South. We are well pleased with it. In fact we have had to turn off orders as we could not fill them. WALKER BROS.

State Fair, Hot Springs, Ark.

The annual show of the Arkansas State Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in conjunction with the State Fair at Hot Springs, Oct. 12 to 17, 1908. Cash premiums, \$2.00 first and \$1.00 second on single birds, viz: on cock, cockerel, hen and pullet, \$3.00 first and \$2.00 second on breeding pen. Good list of specials. Other attractive features. Poultry institute and annual meeting of the Arkansas State Poultry Association. H. W. Blanks, judge; G. C. Watkins, superintendent, Siloam Springs, Ark.

Grit and Oyster Shell.

Don't delude yourself with the thought that grit and shells are all right for the "fancier" on the city lot, but have no place on the farm. The farm stock need these things as much as do the town hens, if there is to be any eggs and healthy chickens. In the summer time the farm hen can hustle around and pick up sharp bits of gravel with which to grind her feed, and limy substances with which to manufacture egg shells.

But how about her from now on? Even

though she could be out every day she will need to be fed these things by her keeper. The ground is frozen and is likely to be covered with snow and ice, and grit is not obtainable by the poor hen. During the stormy weather she is confined to the hen house. And we expect her to grind her feed and to remain healthy to lay eggs that will hatch good, strong chicks that will live, etc. Some of them are so healthy that they manage to do these things, while others barely live through the winter, lay a few eggs in the spring, eggs that if hatched produce chickens that refuse to grow or live, in spite of all our "doctoring." Occasionally we have runs of "chicken cholera" and other ailments that puzzle us and those to whom we turn for advice.

It is natural for fowls to live, and most of them will if given a reasonable chance. Good healthy stock does not take diseases as do that with undermined health, and much of the trouble the poultryer will have for the next seven months could be avoided if the breeding flock, aside from having comfortable quarters and good feed, is amply supplied with grit and oyster shell. Remember that oyster shell does not take the place of grit.



HIGH GRADE, BALL BEARING, NOISE-LESS, EASY RUNNING, AND THE EQUAL OF ANY \$50 MACHINE.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS. SOME OF THESE PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

SEWING MACHINE TESTIMONIALS

The *Industrious Hen Sewing Machine* we got from you gives thorough satisfaction and we are well pleased with it.—C. W. Tindell, R. F. D. No. 1, Corryton, Tenn.

We have used The *Industrious Hen Sewing Machine* constantly two months and like it very much. It has given perfect satisfaction and seems to be exactly as represented.—Mrs. L. G. Metcalf, Fountain City, Tenn.

The *Industrious Hen Sewing Machine* is all right. I have been using mine for some time now and I am perfectly satisfied with it. I would not take what I gave for it. Any one wishing to buy a machine will do right if they buy an *Industrious Hen Machine*.—Miss Ida M. Sullenberger, Knoxville, Tenn.

The *Industrious Hen Sewing Machine* has been given severe tests by us and we write to assure you that it has met with every requirement, done its work well and the operator is well pleased.—W. L. Thompson, Heber, Ark.

The *Industrious Hen Sewing Machine* recently ordered from you came very promptly, and as far as tested has proven entirely satisfactory. Am recommending it to my friends who are thinking of buying a machine.—Mrs. Sam. M. Cooper, Fountain City, Tenn.

My wife has used most all the high-grade sewing machines and says The *Industrious Hen Sewing Machine* is as good as the best.—R. T. Moore, Morristown, Tenn.

I wish to say with regard to The *Industrious Hen Sewing Machine* that in my opinion it is as good as a sixty dollar machine. My wife has been using it for about two years and it has never been out of fix in the least. It is "O. K." Wm. C. Rayburn, Guntersville, Ala.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Bred for Utility and Beauty. Stock for sale at reasonable prices; eggs at a reduction. Write me your wants.

Mrs. M. E. Almy, Box A., Altamont, Ky.

REDS S. C. R. I. Reds For Sale

Six pens from Lester Tompkins, De Graff, Harris, and Hansen's Red Cloud strains. These pens must be sold to make room for growing stock. Write for prices and circular.

RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS,

L. B. COOK, Prop. - - Box A, Stanford, Ky.

Doan' Shoot.

Once upon a time, chile,
He who sings dis song
Went a-huntin' Trouble,—
Tuk his gun erlong.

In a path of oodland,
Underneath the moon,
Sittin' in de branches
Found de Trouble Coon.

"Yes, mah heart am broken,"
Kinder starts de groans;
"Yas, Ah feel right porely,
Misery in mah bones."

Trouble Coon he eyed me
Clar fum toe to crown;
Den he sez perlately,
"Doan shoot! Ah'll come down."

The State Fair as an Agent of Prosperity.

No one can visit the Tennessee State Fair without being impressed with this great object lesson on the resources of the State and the various counties that make exhibits. The ingenuity, enterprise and energy of a people, as well as the natural conditions back of their efforts, are all indicated in the State or County Fair that represents them. People who are not imbued with the spirit of progress do not hold and do not approve of fairs. The holding of a fair in any State is the proof of the belief of the people that they live in a good place—that they have industries and resources that are worthy of general attention. Besides this the fair is of inestimable value to the people who know how to utilize it in improving their own conditions.

The July St. Nicholas.

The most striking feature of the July St. Nicholas, which is as patriotic a number as can well be imagined, is "The Story of the Submarine," by William O. Stevens, an instructor in the Annapolis Naval Academy, supplemented by a sketch of "The Under-seas Sailor and His Boat," by A. W. Rolker. They are both true and authoritative stories, with all the fascination of such a romance as "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," with many illustrations, both from drawings and photographs. How the inventive genius of the boy Robert Fulton gave Lancaster a rousing Fourth of July celebration in 1778 is a good story as well as an interesting bit of actual history; "A House That Was Saved by the Flag," is a new story of the San Francisco disaster; and there are several short stories of strongly patriotic flavor. Two of the serials are concluded in this July number: Agnes McClelland Daulton's pretty "The Gentle Interference of Bab," and Judge Curtis D. Wilbur's merry tales of "The Bear Family at Home," for the very little folk.

Dropped the Wrong One.

The Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—As I found that I was subscribing to a good many poultry papers and could not give them all due attention, I thought that I had better drop some, one of which was THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. I find that it was a mistake. So will thank you to re-enter me in your mailing list. I will avail myself of your offer of the N. Y. Tribune Farmer and The Hen for \$1.00, for which please find check enclosed.

Please begin with this month's number and oblige, yours truly,
Feb. 17, 1908. LION DESPLAND.
Daytona, Fla.

INCUBATOR OIL

You can increase your hatch twenty-five per cent by using in your incubators Soline Oil

No Smoke, no Odor, a perfect Oil, made from premium Pennsylvania Crude.

Orders filled from Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., High Point and Greensboro, N. C., Baltimore and Cumberland, Md. Address

TENNESSEE OIL COMPANY,
K. & O. Ry. Knoxville, Tenn

INDUSTRIOUS HOUDANS

As show birds and winter layers, they have never been beaten. I won my first show record in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1891, and have been first prize winner ever since. I have line-bred from imported stock from the start and can suit the most exacting. EGGS 15 for \$1.25; 50 for \$3 50; 100 for \$6.

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EGGS \$3.00 PER 15.

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INTERNATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, Box 93, CLAY CENTER, NEBR.

The National White Wyandotte

Club's annual meeting will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. August 11th, 1908, at the Cataract Hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and I would like as large an attendance as possible. The American Poultry Association's Annual Meeting will be held at the same time, and they will have a program that will interest all, so meet with us and enjoy both.—G. H. Haswell, Pres.

Convention of the A. P. A.

The thirty-third annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 11th, 12th and 13th, 1908. Headquarters will be at Cataract Hotel. A copy of the program will be mailed to each member, and the secretary will be glad to mail a copy to any one interested.—Ross C. H. Hallock, 2715 Clifton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Baltimore Hospitality to the South.

Please take notice that Maryland will be glad to extend poultry hospitalities to Southern fanciers next January. We purpose to have a show that will be a credit to new Baltimore. Poultry raised in the South today can hold its own in strongest company. Fraternally yours, G. O. BROWN, Secretary.

Can't Help Renewing It.

Oakford, Pa., March 28, 1908.
The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.:
DEAR SIR—Your favor received calling my attention to the expiration of my contract—how can I help renewing it, when I get such good results from THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN? I cheerfully send my check enclosed, for the next quarter. Good stock, winning at America's leading shows, and good advertising, are bound to produce results. Yours truly,
WM. F. FOTTERALL.

South-Central Branch Medals and Diplomas.

By vote of the executive committee of this branch of the American Poultry Association it has been decided that the A. P. A. gold and silver medals and diplomas will be awarded the coming season to the Association, which must itself be a member of the A. P. A., sending in the largest number of new life members to the South-Central branch on or before September 1, 1908. Tennessee Associations cannot compete in this contest, inasmuch as the medals and diplomas last season were awarded at a Tennessee show. For application blanks and other information address John A. Murkin, Secretary-Treasurer, Nashville, Tenn.; F. J. Marshall, President, College Park, Ga.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

We will have six pens of this favorite breed this season and will be prepared to furnish you with eggs at reasonable prices.
PARK POULTRY PENS, Miss Alice Pelton, Mgr.
Cor. 26th and W. End Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

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S. C. R. I. REDS, W. P. ROCKS, B. P. ROCKS

Winners wherever shown. A fine lot of high class cockerels at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs from high class exhibition matings \$3.00 per 15. Eggs from pens mated for business, \$2.00. Write for circular.

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Blue Blooded, Well Bred, Well Raised Winners. My birds are good to eat, good to lay, good to show. Won at Knoxville, Dec. '06, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen; club specials for best cock, hen and pen and Grand Silver Cup of Na. S. C. Buff Orpington Club. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

A. C. COCHRAN -- KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY
KENTUCKY RINGLETS

EGGS!

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No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of the Journal. It has nearly 4,000 farms, city property and stocks of goods advertised in it, and reaches 50,000 readers each issue. Advertising rates 2c per word. Send 10c in silver for a two months' trial subscription.

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C. H. GODFREE, Mgr.

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His Only Regret is that He Doesn't Get Enough of It.

One only has to meet him in the natural environments of his home to realize that William Jennings Bryan is at heart a farmer. Every radish in the garden, every pig on the place, is an object of Mr. Bryan's personal solicitude. He only regrets that lecturing and politics take him so much away from them. When at home his fingers fairly ache to drop the pen and wield the pitchfork, "Good way for a man to get his head to work is to go to work with his hands," Mr. Bryan says. Sometimes through his study window the smell of the ground is wafted across the campaign literature on his desk.

The call of outdoors cannot be denied. Seizing an old straw hat and giving his suspenders an extra hitch, he's off to the hayfield or wherever else the farm-work's thickest, and "I've come to lend a hand, boys," he says. Last year "Cash" Weiss, the hired man, used to look him over and say, "Guess from the heft of you, W. J., you can help most by trampin' down."

Then a lady in a blue sunbonnet, with a tin pail on her arm from which she is throwing corn to the White Wyandotte chickens, laughs mirthfully. Her husband's increasing avoirdupois is with her a matter of jest.—*June De-lin-eator.*

Walker Bros. are sure doing the business on their Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. They also are raising Rhode Island Reds. They have hundreds of youngsters coming on to fill the ever increasing demand upon them for first-class stock; the best of all is that no man ever deals with Walker Bros. but that he gets value received. The motto of the firm is a fair and square deal.

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Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. S. S. Hamburgs; S. C. Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, R. C. R. I. Reds. Eggs: \$2.00 to \$5.00 per setting of 15, or \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 per one hundred for incubator use. Stock for sale and some great bargains in cocks and cockerels of all breeds that we handle.

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Fox terriers, the finest ratters on earth. Scotch Collies; sable and white; black and white; and tri-colored. Pointers of the best breeds, all pedigreed and registered. We also have a fine flock of Toulouse geese.

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"THE QUALITY LAYERS."

They have won the blue for years in the chief shows of the United States. They have this year won grand sweepstakes in shows where Madison Square Garden winners were entered. No bird that I have sold for exhibition this season has failed to win a prize—and I have sold many. I have eight grand yards mated, from which to sell eggs for hatching. There are no better WHITE WYANDOTTES in the world—male or female—than the breeders contained in these yards. They are the result of fifteen years of close line-breeding and individual care.

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Our birds are farm-raised. Send us your order and start right
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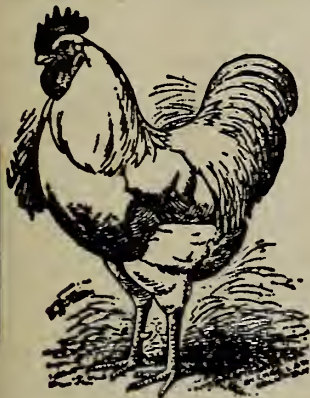
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I have a limited number of Cockerels and Pullets for Sale. They are farm raised; bred to lay, and do it. I am now offering eggs from prize winners \$2 per 15.

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It is always with a great deal of pleasure that I await the monthly arrival of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. I certainly think it is a paper which is a great help to all who read it, whether they are professional poultrymen, or merely beginners. Yours truly,
ARTHUR EATON, High Point, N. C.

A new consignment of punsters and professional jokers had just been brought before His Satanic Majesty to receive sentence. "And what shall their punishment be, sire?" asked the Hades executioner.

"To the caldron with them," laughed Satan. "Thus may it be put on record that to the very last they bubbled over with humor!"—*July Lippincott's.*

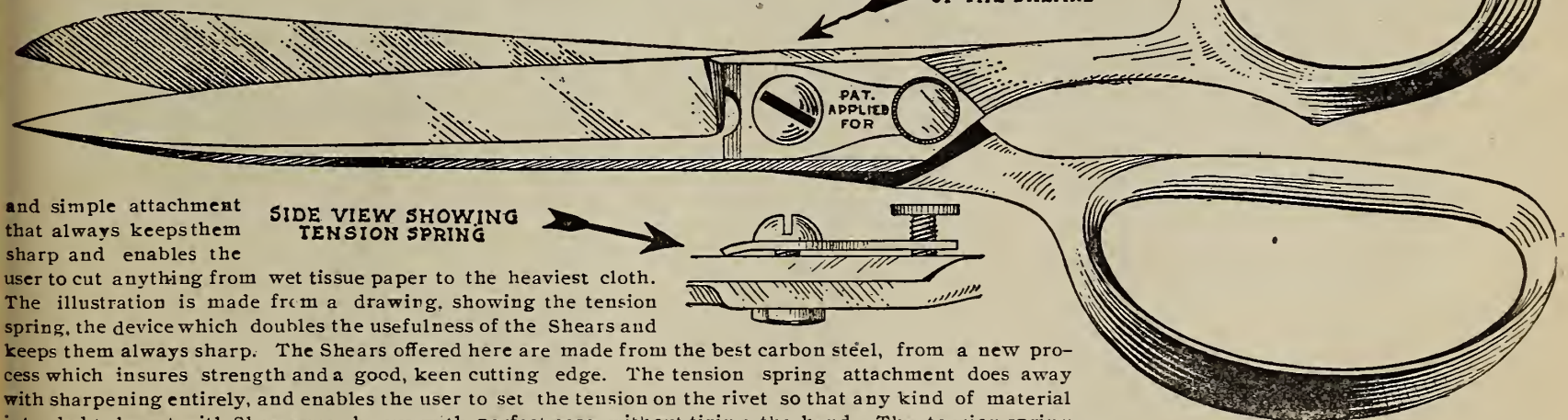
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THE ADJUSTABLE TENSION SPRING DOUBLES THE USEFULNESS OF THE SHEARS



and simple attachment that always keeps them sharp and enables the

SIDE VIEW SHOWING TENSION SPRING

user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The illustration is made from a drawing, showing the tension spring, the device which doubles the usefulness of the Shears and keeps them always sharp. The Shears offered here are made from the best carbon steel, from a new process which insures strength and a good, keen cutting edge. The tension spring attachment does away with sharpening entirely, and enables the user to set the tension on the rivet so that any kind of material intended to be cut with Shears may be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand. The tension spring takes up all the wear on the rivet, making the Shears practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb screw shown in the engraving tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. Any woman who has had the exasperating experience of trying to use a dull pair of shears can readily appreciate the value of the new invention, which keeps this pair of shears always sharp and in perfect cutting condition. No matter how many pairs of shears or scissors you may have around the house, you need this pair with the tension spring, and when you get and use it once, you will use it in preference to any other you may have. These shears are 8 inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel plated.

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This Coupon is for your convenience, a letter will do as well. Address all orders to

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BUCKEYES, "Kentucky Cardinal Strain," (registered). Eugene Cowles, Shelbyville, Ky. 54

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THE MAJESTIC Blue Andalusians. Finest blood known, wonderful winter layers. First prize Richmond, Jamestown, and Washington. Stock and eggs for sale. V. H. Councill, Warrenton, Va. 52

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NORTHUP'S MINORCAS—Single and Rose Comb. Eggs from 30 grand pens guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. 28 page 1908 catalogue free. New book, "Minorcas of Every Comb and Color." 106 pages, History, Mating, Rearing, Fitting for show, etc., price 50 cents. G. H. Northrup & Son, Raceville, Wash. Co., N. Y. 48tf

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WHITE Crested Polish and Ringneck Pheasants \$1.00 each. Dr. F. G. Kuhls, Breese, Ill. 53

EGGS for hatching, Black Langshans, Anconas, Single Comb Buff and White Leghorns. Won Purina Cup at Harrisonburg, Va., show. Address John S. Wenger, Dayton, Va. 51



Everything on Buff Leghorns at Richmond show. Circulars free. Also Brown Leghorns and White Rocks. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. J. N. Coffman, Edinburg, Va. 50

JOIN.—The Rhode Island Red Club of America. Send one dollar to Geo. P. Coffin, secretary, Freeport, Me., with your name and address and become a member—receive the club catalogue—Red Hen Tales—and compete for club prizes. The only up-to-date club. 51

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED AND WHITE Plymouth Rocks. Prize Winners. Stock and eggs for sale. Utility eggs, 26 for \$1. Special pens from \$2 to \$5 for 15. Berry Poultry Yards, R1 Herndon, Virginia. 50

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100 Fantails in white, black and blue, \$1 each. Golden Seabright Bantam eggs \$2 per 13. Females score 93 to 94½. Lewis Culps, Pulaski, Tenn. 53

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SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Blue ribbon winners, eggs from high-class matings: \$1.00 and \$2.00 for 15. Eugene Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn. 50

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WHITE WYANDOTTES and Indian Games, Indian Runner and Muscovy ducks. Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. J. B. Abernathy, R. R. 5, Pulaski, Tenn. 51

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds, and White Leghorns. Stock and eggs for sale. Miss Louise Beck, Columbia, Tenn. 50

SINGLE COMB Orpington and Leghorn, White, Buff, and Black. Eggs from first prize pens \$2.00 and \$2.50 for 15. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. W. Mays, Lynchburg, Va. 56

IF YOU WANT Black Spanish Anconas, Indian Games or Buff Leghorns, the kind that will win for you Send for Circular. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1 for 15. C. E. Wilcox, Federalburg, Md. 50

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS and Rose Comb Black Minorcas. No frozen combs. Heavy layers. Unlimited range. Eggs, 15, \$1.00; 30, \$1.75; 45, \$2.50; 100, \$4.00. Goan and Grigsby, White Horn, Tenn. 50

BARRED ROCKS, Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Bronze Turkey eggs \$3.00 per dozen. Mrs. Julian B. Webb, Isbell, Ala. 52

\$1.00 to \$1.50 per 15 eggs. All kinds of Brahmas, Cochins, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin Ducks. Free circular. S. P. Ballard, Sharon, Wis. 51

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SILVER WYANDOTTES.—S. C. White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks. (Fishels). Vigorous, farm-raised, prize-taking birds. Eggs and stock in season. W. C. Day, Box 630, Greensboro, N. C. 50

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WYANDOTTES—Continued

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ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock \$2 each. 15 eggs \$1; \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 62

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THEY WIN. THEY LAY. THEY PAY.
Eggs, best matings, \$3 for 15. Next best, \$2 for 15
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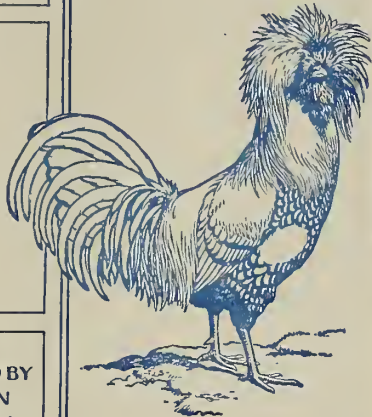
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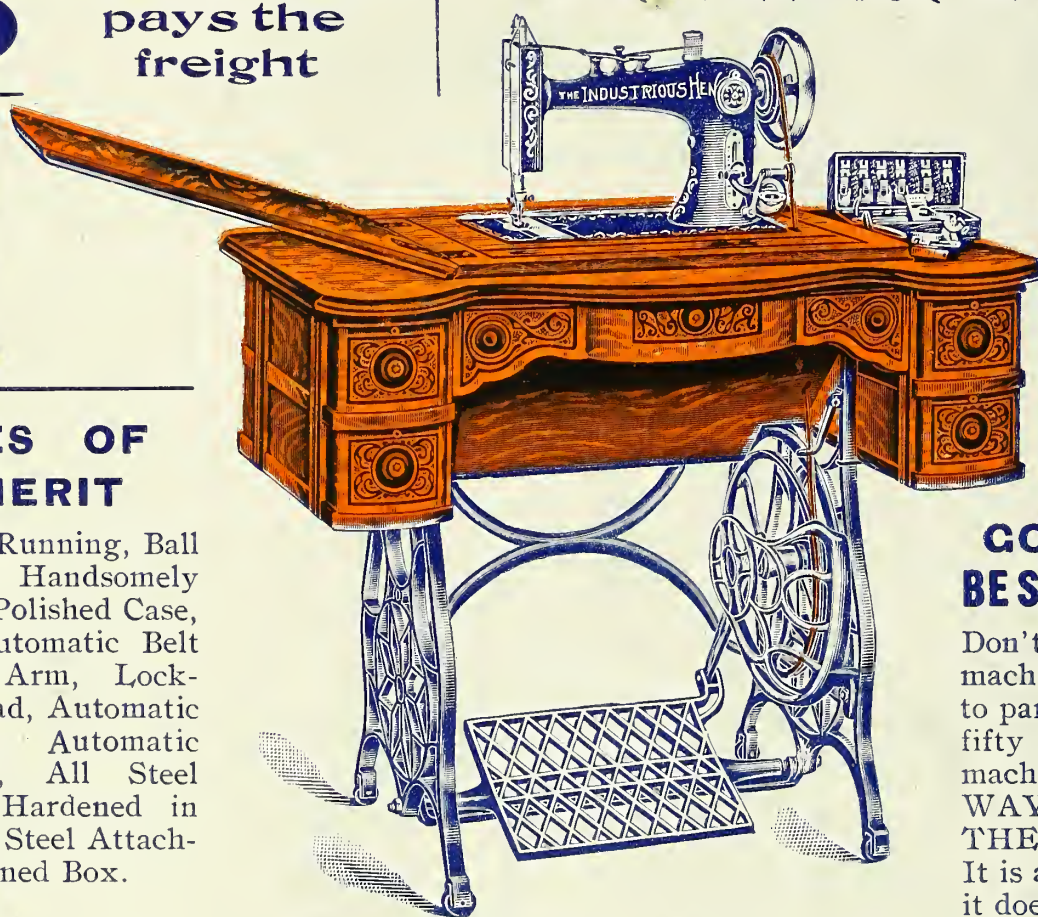
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Don't let the wily sewing machine agent induce you to part with forty-five or fifty dollars for a sewing machine which IS IN NO WAY SUPERIOR TO THE "Industrious Hen". It is a well known fact that it doesn't cost any more to

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The Sewing Head with a full-size arm, has more improvements, conveniences and time and labor saving devices than any other sewing machine of like grade in this country. It makes the double lock stitch—a stitch that is always smooth, even and perfect, and it runs easily and quietly. A few of the features are: Spring Tension with convenient release, Improved Take up, Positive, Double Width, Steel Forged Four Motion Feed, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle, Gear Releasing Device, Improved Stitch regulator on face of arm and Nickel Steel Removable Face Plate. The Working Parts are made of fine quality hardened tool Steel, which, with proper care will last a lifetime.

The Case of this model is very attractive in appearance and substantial in construction as the illustration clearly shows. The four deeply embossed side drawers and the center drawer with their turned wood, brass faced handles are extra large and solid. There is an eighteen-inch tape measure inlaid in table for the convenience of the operator and a simple but effective device for raising sewing head to position.

The Stand is ball bearing—the bearings operating in micrometer ground hardened steel cones. As a natural result the stand runs much smoother and easier than those where the balls travel on the rough surface of the castings themselves. The Automatic Belt Replacer is a most convenient device, for with its aid, the machine is automatically and instantaneously belted when sewinghead is raised.

The Attachments are exceptionally good for a machine of this grade. They are of the foot pattern and are packed in a velvet lined box. The full set consists of: Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Feller, Four Assorted Hemmers, Cloth Guide, Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, Filled Oil Can, Two Screw Drivers and Book of Directions.

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